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McNair · McNear · and McNeir Genealogies

—James Birtley McNair

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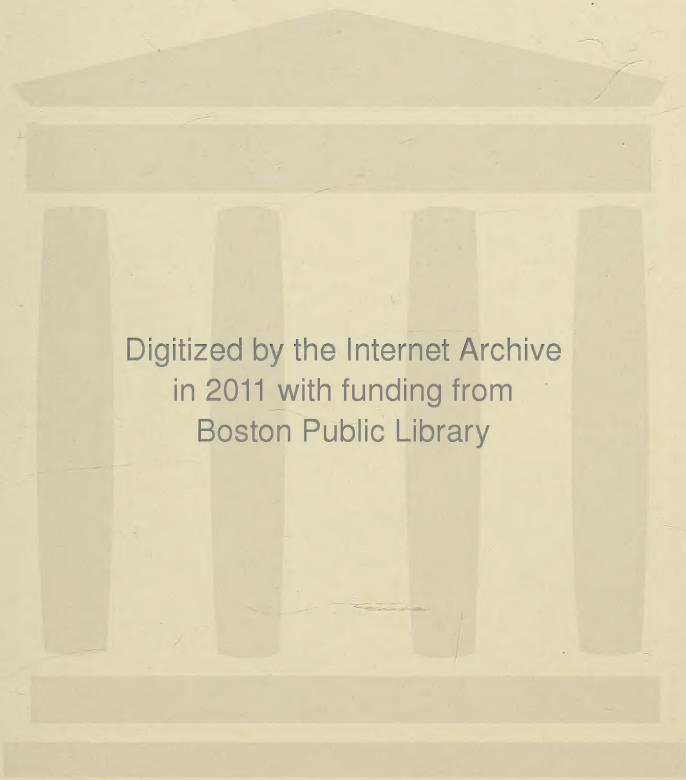
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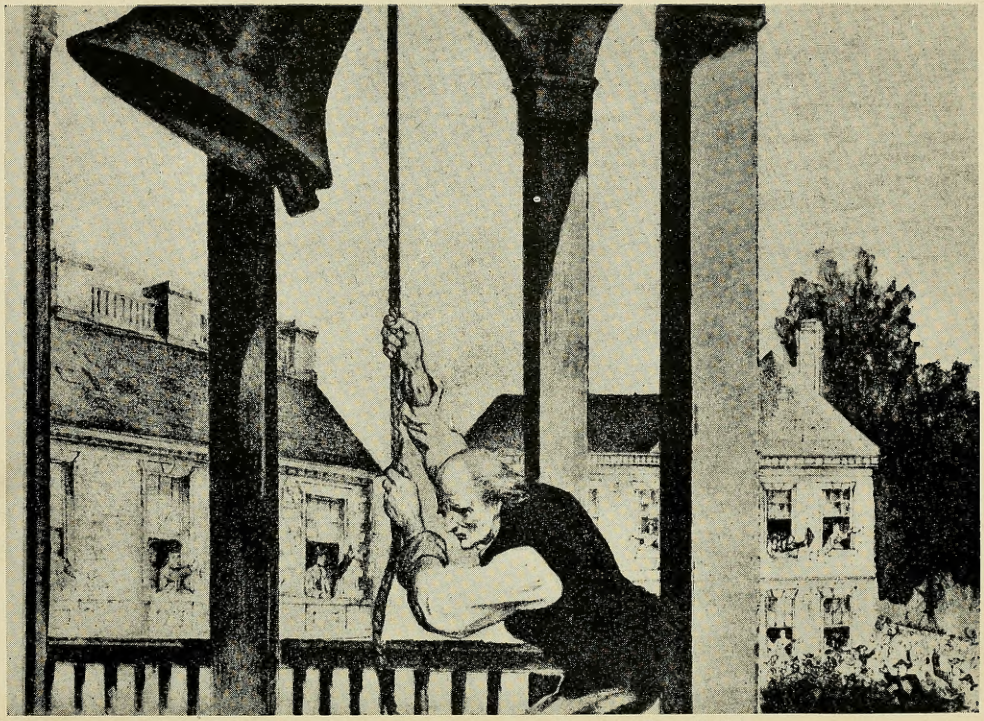

An old print copied in New York Times Magazine, December 27, 1925. Courtesy of George McNeir

ANDREW McNAIR RINGING THE LIBERTY BELL

McNAIR, McNEAR, AND McNEIR GENEALOGIES

Supplement 1928

Compiled by
JAMES BIRTLEY McNAIR

CHICAGO
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
1929

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PREFACE

It is five years since the first edition of *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* was published. Since that time additional genealogical information has been both sent in and collected. This additional material is printed in this book. It is the hope of the author that still more information will be sent in so that another book will result.

As is generally the case with genealogies the first edition was a financial failure. The present book would not have been printed had it not been for financial support from Dr. Rush McNair and Mr. George McNeir. To these the compiler extends his heartfelt appreciation.

Research carried on in Northern Ireland and London has resulted in more information about McNairs in Ulster. This work has been carried on through the generosity of Mr. William McNair (28, p. 284). The writer also wishes to express his appreciation to Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton, the author of *Scotch-Irish Pioneers,* who aided in the Ulster research.

Much credit is due Miss Jennie Graham McGuire, of Philadelphia, and Miss Jessica C. Ferguson, of the Pennsylvania State Library, for a tireless search for records about Andrew McNair, of Liberty Bell fame.

The author desires to express his appreciation to Miss Mary D. Alexander for preparing the manuscript for the printer and reading the proof sheets.

JAMES B. MCNAIR

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
November 2, 1928

As long as marriages are recorded, births registered, gravestones used, and obituaries written there is value to genealogy. As long as heredity is recognized, family merit encouraged, and patriotism cherished genealogy is imperative.—James B. McNair

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ANDREW McNAIR

ANDREW McNAIR AND THE LIBERTY BELL, 1776[1]

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.

The doorkeepers of the Assembly of Pennsylvania were the official ringers of the Liberty Bell. The following is a revised list of these men and is more complete than that given in the *Independence Hall Bulletin* and in the *Pennsylvania Archives:*[2]

Edward Kelley,[2] 1753–55; David Edward,[2] 1755–58; Andrew McNair,[3] October 16, 1758—February 18, 1777; Jacob Lehre,[4] February 18, 1777—March 4, 1777; William Hurry,[5] March 4, 1777—November 3, 1780; Thomas Bowling,[2] 1827–36.

[1] Reprinted by permission from Mary D. Alexander, *Andrew McNair and the Liberty Bell, 1776,* which first appeared as "The Ringers of the Liberty Bell," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society,* XVIII (October, 1925), 658–67. For additional confirmation see Victor Rosewater, *The Liberty Bell.* New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1926.

[2] (*a*) *Independence Hall Bulletin No. 2.* "The Liberty Bell." Department of Public Works, Bureau of City Property, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1923.

(*b*) Messengers and Doorkeepers of the Assembly. *Pennsylvania Archives,* Second Series, IX, 638.

[3] (*a*) *Collections of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania.* Henry Miller, printer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Vol. I–VI (1776), (University of Chicago Library), Vol. V, pp. 1, 85, 128, 188, 231, 280, 374, 432, 499; Vol. VI, pp. 2, 110, 193, 263, 335, 421, 484, 547, 623, 765, 766.

(*b*) *Journals of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.* Vol. I, from November 28, 1776, to October 2, 1781. John Dunlap, printer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. MDCCLXXXII (University of Chicago Library). Vol. I, pp. 98, 112.

(*c*) *Journals of the American Congress: From 1774 to 1788.* Vol. I (September 5, 1774, to December 31, 1776), pp. 50, 143. Washington, D.C., 1823. *Loc. cit.* Edited by W. C. Ford, Washington, D.C. Government Printing office, 1905. Vol. II (May 10 to September 20, 1775), p. 12; Vol. III (September 21 to December 30, 1775), p. 259; Vol. VIII (May 22 to October 2, 1777), p. 640.

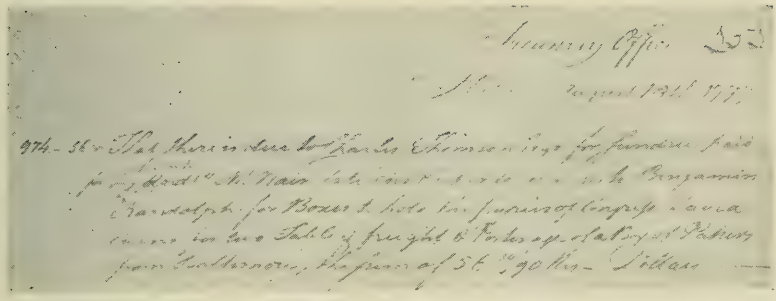
[4] *Op. cit.* ([3b]), pp. 112 and 123.

[5] *Op. cit.* ([3b]), pp. 123, 319, 527.

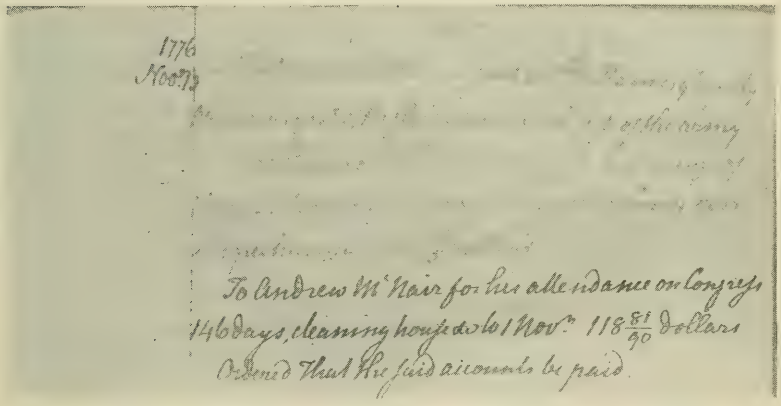
Andrew McNair took his second degree. During the Revolution it was occupied by the Council of Safety and the Board of War. It was from this building, on the morning of July 8, 1776, that the assemblage marched to the State House (now called Independence Hall) to hear the Declaration of Independence read in public[14] for the first time.

There is some doubt as to who actually rang the Liberty Bell on July 8, 1776. For although Andrew McNair was the official bellman for the occasion, he may not have actually rung the Bell. The history of the old Pine Street church (Third Presbyterian) *Leaves from a Century Plant,* page 183, gives William Hurry the credit for ringing the Bell on this day. An investigation of the records of the Assembly of Pennsylvania shows that at the annual election of officers for the Assembly[15] on October 17, 1775, Andrew McNair was appointed doorkeeper for the ensuing year. Likewise on November 29, 1776[16] he was unanimously re-elected. Under incidental expenses of the Assembly for the year 1776 is found the statement that Andrew McNair was paid as doorkeeper.[17] However, the assembly, perhaps setting an example for present day practice, was adjourned from June 14, 1776, to August 26, 1776,[18] and therefore was not in session on July 8. It was customary for the doorkeepers of the Assembly at that time to also serve in a similar capacity for the Continental Congress and McNair is found thus employed. The records of the Continental Congress show that he was chosen their doorkeeper September 22, 1775.[19] On May 11, 1776, he was paid for attendance and for candles in full of his account to April 30, 1776.[20] On November 13, 1776,[21] the following entry is found: "To Andrew McNair, for his attendance on Congress 146 days, cleaning house, etc., to the first of November, 118 81/90 dollars." An actual count shows that Congress was in session 148 days between April 30, 1776, and November 1, 1776, consequently Andrew

[14] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Second Series, Vol. I, p. 12.
[15] *Op. cit.* ([3a]), Vol. VI, p. 623.
[16] *Op. cit.* ([3b]), Vol. I, p. 98.
[17] *Op. cit.* ([3a]), Vol. VI, pp. 765, 766.
[18] *Op. cit.* ([3a]), Vol. VI, p. 743.
[19] *Op. cit.* ([3c]), Vol. I (1823), p. 143; Vol. II (1905), p. 259.
[20] *Op. cit.* ([3c]), Vol. IV (1905), p. 349.
[21] *Op. cit.* ([3c]), Vol. VI (1905), p. 949.



"That there is due to Charles Thomson, Esqr. for sundries paid for by him to Andrew McNair late doorkeeper of Congress. . . . ."—Treasury Report of American Congress, August 13, 1777.


1776
Nov. 1
To Andrew M'Nair for his attendance on Congress
146 days, cleaning house do to 1 Nov.r 118 81/90 Dollars
Ordered That the said accounts be paid

"To Andrew McNair for his attendance on Congress 146 days, cleaning house do to 1 Nov. $118\frac{81}{90}$ Dollars. . . . ."—Journal of the American Congress, November 13, 1776.

REPRODUCTION FROM ACTUAL RECORDS, WASHINGTON, D.C., WHICH ESTABLISH ANDREW McNAIR AS BELL RINGER IN 1776

McNair served all but two days of this time. Perhaps one of these days was July 8, 1776.

If William Hurry rang the Bell on this day he must have done so unofficially for he is not mentioned in the notes of the Pennsylvania Assembly for 1776 nor in the journal of Continental Congress for the same year. The first mention of William Hurry in the notes of the Pennsylvania Assembly is on March 4, 1777, when he was first appointed doorkeeper.[22]

Many people are under the impression that the Bell rang on July 4, 1776. This is an error as the following evidence shows.

In the minutes of the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, for July 6, 1776, is found:[23]

The president of the Congress this day sent the following Resolve of Congress, which is directed to be entered on the minutes of this Board:

In Congress, 5th July 1776.

Resolved, That Copies of the Declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils of Safety, and to the Several Commanding officers of the Continental Troops, that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the Head of the Army.

By order of Congress. (*signed*)

JOHN HANCOCK, *president*

In consequence of the above Resolve, Letters were wrote to the Counties of Bucks, Chester, Northampton, Lancaster, and Berks, Inclosing copy of the said Declaration, requesting the same to be published on Monday next, as the places where the Election of Delegates are to be held.

Ordered, That the Sheriff of Philadelphia read or Cause to be read and proclaimed at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, the Eighth day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon of the same day, the Declaration of the Representatives of the United Colonies of America, and that he cause all his officers and the constables of the said city, to attend the reading thereof.

Resolved, That every Member of this Committee in or near the City be ordered to meet at the Committee Chamber before 12 o'clock on

[22] *Op. cit.* (5).

[23] *History of Philadelphia,* Vol. I, pp. 320–21. J. Thomas, Scharf & Thompson Westcott, Philadelphia, 1884.

Monday to proceed to the State House, where the Declaration of Independence is to be proclaimed.

The Committee of Inspection of the City and Liberties were requested to attend the Proclamation of Independence at the State-House, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Christopher Marshall's diary gives the following for the period.[24]

July 6, 1776 Committee meeting in Philosophical Hall. Agreed that Declaration of Independence be declared at the State-House next second Day. At the same time the King's Arms there are to be taken down by nine Associators here appointed, who are to convey it to a pile of casks erected upon the commons, for the purpose of a bonfire, and the arms placed on the top. This being Election Day, I offered the motion . . . . July 8—at eleven went and met the Committee of Inspection at Philosophical Hall; went from there in a body to the lodge; joined the Committee of Safety (as called); went in a body to State-House yard, where, in the presence of a great concourse of people the Declaration of Independence was read by John Nixon. The company declared their approbation by three repeated huzzas. The King's Arms were taken down in the Court-Room, State-House, same time . . . . I went and dined at Paul Fook's. . . . . Then he and the French Engineer went with me on the Commons where the same was proclaimed at each of the five Battalions. . . . . There were bonfires, ringing bells, with other great demonstrations of joy upon the unanimity of agreement of the declaration.

Mrs. Deborah Logan,[25] who lived in the Norris Mansion at the time, says she distinctly heard the reading from the garden of that house. "The bells rang all day and almost all night," says John Adams, "and even the chimers chimed away"—alluding to the chimes of Christ Church, the congregation of which were suspected of lukewarmness to the Revolutionary cause, even when they were not accused of open devotion to Toryism.

Another diarist of the times describes the event as follows:[26]

There was a large assembly of people in the yard who had been summoned by the tolling of the Liberty Bell as there had been many times before on the occasion of some public event. Passing through the assembled crowd the procession of officials, who had charge of proclaiming this

[24] *Ibid.* [25] *Ibid.* [26] *Op. cit.* ([2a]).

state paper to the people, reached the platform, at which time the Liberty Bell ceased ringing. Colonel John Nixon, to whom the High Sheriff of Philadelphia had delegated the reading, stood up in the silence. He was a strong-voiced and open-featured man. He began reading with the words "In Congress, July 4, 1776, a Declaration of the Representatives of the United States of America" and read through the important document, and it was accepted with general applause and beautiful satisfaction.

Although Andrew McNair was re-elected doorkeeper on November 29, 1776, for the ensuing year, he did not live[26a] to fulfil the service, for on February 18, 1777, Jacob Lehre[27] was chosen to serve in place of the deceased McNair.

Jacob Lehre, however, soon resigned and on March 4, 1777, less than a month after his appointment, William Hurry was elected to the position.[28]

Hurry was employed at least up to November 3, 1780, when he was re-elected. In 1781 he died, aged sixty, and was buried in the churchyard of the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia, of which he was one of the original members. His grave is marked by a small stone.

During the first year of Hurry's service when the British Army was about to occupy Philadelphia, the Bell was removed from the State House for its preservation. On September 18, 1777, it was conveyed with the heavy baggage of the American Army in a supply train of 700 wagons guarded by 200 North Carolina and Virginia cavalry to Germantown, Bethlehem and Allentown, Pennsyl-

[26a] No account of the death of Andrew McNair was found in Philadelphia papers of the period. Of course the Philadelphia papers were small and contained few obituaries and in 1777 it was not advisable to advertise the number of deaths. No record of burial has been found in the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church nor in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Vandalism by the British during their occupation of the Old Pine Street Church at the time of the Revolution resulted in the destruction of many stones and others have disappeared through the action of the weather and others have sunk below the ground level. The date of death and last resting-place still await discovery.

[27] *Op. cit.* ([4]).

[28] *Op. cit.* ([5]).

vania, the Bell finding refuge in Zion's Church, Allentown, which it reached safely, even though an old-time diary contains this entry:[29]

"September 29. The wagon which conveyed the State House Bell broke down in the street (Bethlehem) and had to be unloaded."

On June 27, 1778, it was returned to Philadelphia and again hung in the tower of Independence Hall.

No later records have been found of the names of the official ringers of the Bell other than that of Thomas Bowling,[30] 1827–36. Warwick says that this man lived in the steeple and the pipes from his stove protruded through one of its openings. It was while he was the ringer that the Bell cracked. During the funeral solemnities of John Marshall the Liberty Bell, while slowly tolling, cracked through its side, forever silenced but not less eloquent in its mute patriotic appeal to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." It had lived out its life of eighty-two years of usefulness as men live out their lives.

One of the earliest poems about the Bell is that attributed by some to Charles Brockden Brown.[31] This poem written by a patriotic American with rhythm and context to instil patriotism in all lovers of liberty should be as closely and permanently associated with the Liberty Bell as Longfellow's poem is associated with Paul Revere and the National Anthem with Fort McHenry.

There was a tumult in the city,
  In the quaint old Quaker town,
And the streets were rife with people
  Pacing restless up and down
People gathering at the corners,
  Where they whispered each to each,
And the sweat stood on their temples
  With the earnestness of speech.

[29] Wayne Whipple, *The Story of the Liberty Bell.* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Henry Altemus Co., pp. 121–23. 1910.

[30] *Op. cit.* ([2]), ([29]). Charles F. Warwick, *Keystone Commonwealth.* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[31] *Op. cit.* ([29]).

As the bleak Atlantic currents
  Lash the wild Newfoundland shore,
So they beat against the State House,
  So they surged against the door,
And the mingling of their voices
  Made a harmony profound,
Till the quiet street of Chestnut
  Was all turbulent with sound.

So they surged against the State House
  While all solemnly inside
Sat the Continental Congress,
  Truth and reason for their guide,
O'er a simple scroll debating
  Which, though simple it might be
Yet should shake the cliffs of England
  With the thunders of the free.

Far aloft in the high steeple
  Sat the bellman, old and gray,
He was weary of the tyrant
  And his iron-sceptered sway.
So he sat with one hand ready
  On the clapper of the bell
When his eye should catch the signal
  The long-expected news to tell.

See! See! the dense crowd quivers
  Through all its lengthy line
As the boy beside the portal
  Hastens forth to give the sign;
With his little hand uplifted,
  Breezes dallying with his hair,—
Hark! with high, clear intonation
  Breaks his young voice in the air.

Hushed the people's swelling murmur
  Whilst the boy cries joyously—
"Ring!" he shouts. "Ring, Grandpa,
  Ring, oh, ring for Liberty!"

Quickly at the given signal,
The old bellman lifts his hand,
Forth he sends the good news, making
Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What rejoicing!
How the old Bell shook the air
Till the clang of Freedom ruffled
The calmly gliding Delaware!
How the bonfires and the torches
Lighted up the night's repose,
And from the flames like fabled phoenix,
Our glorious Liberty arose!

That old State House Bell is silent
Hushed is now its clamorous tongue,
But the spirit it awakened
Still is living—ever young;
And when we greet the smiling sunlight
On the Fourth of each July,
We will ne'er forget the bellman
Who betwixt the earth and sky,
Rang out loudly "Independence!"
Which, please God, shall never die!

THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE McNAIRS

THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE McNAIRS[1]

The following information relative to the origin of the McNairs was sent to the author July 31, 1924, by Miss Dorothy M. T. McNair:

"McNair Gaelic Mac-an-Nidhir for Mac Ian Nidhir, 'Son of the Dun (odhar) John.' This applies to the Ross-shire Mac Nairs. In Perthshire and the Lennox the name is from Gaelic Mac-an-oighre, 'son of the Heir,' and they are regarded as a sept of Clan Farlane." ("Highland Personal Names and Surnames," in *The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans* published by W. and A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Edinburgh and London.)

She had also a clipping from the *Glasgow Herald* of January 27, 1921, which under the heading "Further Records of Clan Campbell—Entries relating to the Name (Campbell) in the Parish Registers of Glenorchy, Ardchattan, Kilchrinan, Lochgoilhead, Kilmorich, Inishail and Killin. From the Collections of Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine" was the following:

.... The volume may be studied with advantage by those interested in the evolution of surnames. Of these three may be noticed. The familiar name Macnair is found two hundred years ago in the form of McNuyer, which is plainly a phonetic rendering of Mac-an-fhuidhir, the Dalriadic designation based on racial status of a tribe or class—Cymric or Pictish—whom the Scots found in advance of them when they made their great migration. ....

The following quotation from *Scottish Notes and Queries* (Vol. XII, p. 186), was mailed to the author by William McNair of New York City:

The Mac Nayres, the Cardneys, and the Stewarts Laird of Foss. .... When the lands of the Abbey of Dull came to be secularized the earliest name found in connection with Foss is Christian Hair (Nair?) who got a charter of Wister Fossache from Robert I (1306–29), Hugo de Berday de Kyppak had Wister Fossache prior to October 24, 1370,

[1] Additional information to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* p. 17. Chicago, 1923.

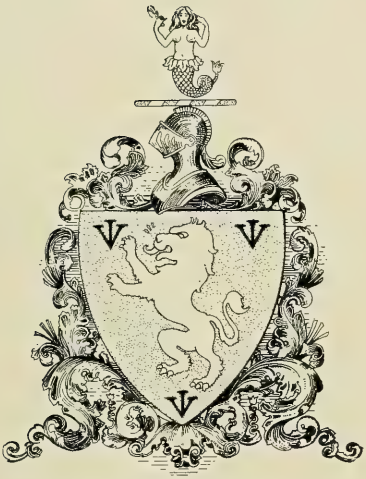
on which date David II by Charles at Perth confirmed these lands to Donald Macnayre as far back as the reign of David I (1124–53) the McNabs or at all events some of their number were known as McNab Eyre or Oighre the son and heir of the Abbot, hence their descendants are found under variously spelt names such as McGynnaye, McGenaye, McInaye and Mac Nayre, doubtless the forerunner of the present day McNair and down to the time of the reformation the name is met with as being borne by ecclesiastics in the district, thereby showing their hereditary leaning to the church. This particular line of MacNayeer would seem to have ended in an heiress who became the wife of William Cardney the progenitor of another line of Lairds of Foss. She was Rinald McGynnaye. The church of Fortergall records that she and her husband both died on the same day, October 8, 1452—her death taking place at Inshewan—and were both buried at Dunkeld.

THE McNAIR ARMS

In the first edition of *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies* it was stated (p. 17) that a chief of the McNairs was awarded a coat-of-arms by Robert Bruce at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. The author has found nothing so far to prove this assertion although the following evidence may support it. W. M. MacKenzie in *The Battle of Bannockburn* (Glasgow, James Mac Lehose & Sons, 1913, p. 72) says, "the knighting of men qualified for this honour on the field, Walter Stewart and James Douglas among the number." Likewise in Kerr's *History of Robert Bruce* (Edinburgh, 1811, Vol. I, p. 469) the statement is made that on June 24, 1314, just before the battle of Bannockburn, "King Robert the Bruce before the battle publicly conferred the honour of knighthood on the Steward, Douglas, and many others, in due order, according to their respective ranks."

THE McNAIR CENSUS IN SCOTLAND

The compiler has been unable to obtain any statistics as to the relative strength of the McNair clan or sept for any time in its history. This lack of data is borne out in the following censuses of 1704 and 1715 to which we are indebted to Jean Ferguson McNair and William Righter McNair. On pages 96, 97, and 98 of Volume I of *The Scottish Gaël or Celtic Manners of the Highlanders* (by



McNAIR OR McNAYR ARMS
A.D. 1314

James Logan, edited by Rev. Alex. Stewart) it is stated that the Celtic muster rolls are exactly similar to those of the clans of Scotland. The following list of the numbers that were to be raised for King James, in 1704, may not be uninteresting:

MacDonalds	1,800
MacPhersons	700
MacKenzies of Seaforth	1,200
MacLeods	700
Frasers	1,000
Rosses of Kilrarock	500
Rosses of Balnagowan	300
Duke of Gordon	1,000
Grant of Ballendalish	300
Steuart (Stewart) of Appen	200
Farquharsons	700
Chisholms	200
MacDulothes (MacDougals?)	500
Perth's Highlanders	600
	9,700
Horse of Inverness and Morayshires	1,000

General Wade gives the following statement of the Highland forces in 1715, who were engaged in the rebellion:

The Islands and Clans of the late Lord Seaforth	3,000
MacDonalds of Slate	1,000
MacDonalds of Glengarry	800
MacDonalds of Mordart	800
MacDonalds of Keppoch	220
Locheil Camerons	800
The MacLeods, in all	1,000
Duke of Gordon's followers	1,000
Stewarts of Appin	400
Robertsons of Struan	800
MacIntoshes and Farquharsons	800
MacEwens in the Isle of Sky	150
The Chisholms of Strathglass	150
The MacPhersons	220
	11,140

This agrees with the number given by Rae. The following clans, he adds, for the most part joined the rebellion of 1715, without their superiors:

The Athol men	2,000
The Braidalban men	1,000
	14,140

The following clans belonged to superiors, then believed to be well affected to his majesty:

The Duke of Argyle	4,000
Lord Sutherland and Strathnauer	1,000
Lord Lorat's Frasers	800
The Grants	800
The Rosses and Munroes	700
Forbes of Culloden	200
Rose of Kilravock	300
Sir Archibald Campbell of Clunes	200
	8,000

THE McNAIRS OF KINTYRE[1]

The people of Kintyre in A.D. 1600 were Scotch Highlanders and spoke Gaelic. In 1640, or about that time, lowland Scotch people who spoke English began to settle there. Most of the lowland Scotch settlers came from Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and later from Galloway and Wigton. In 1654 the lowlanders built their own church called the "Thatched House." In the course of time the inhabitants of the south half of Kintyre would be about half Lowland and half Highland Scotch. At a church celebration in 1867, Dr. James Boyd, the pastor, gave a historical address. He gave a list of family names and the period these names first appear on the church register, and McNair appears between 1660 and 1688. I have no idea where the McNairs came from when they took up their abode in Kintyre, but as far back as I have any data they adhered to the Lowland church.

The Kintyre Club, an organization in Glasgow the membership of which consists of natives of Kintyre or descendants, etc., issued a little historical book in 1884. It contains a list of members from 1825 to

[1] H. S. Smith, Seward, Illinois, in a letter to James B. McNair, dated March 25, 1924.

1883. There were over 1,200 members. I found among the list eleven McNairs and date of enrollment, as follows:

Archibald McNair of Kilellan (Kilellan is four miles southwest of Campbeltown)	1828
Nathaniel McNair, Wright, Campbeltown	1831
Nathaniel McNair, manufacturer, Paisley	1831
Robert McNair, Wright, Campbeltown	1845
Archibald McNair, son of Archibald McNair of Kilellan	1846
Nathaniel McNair of Kilellan	1846
William McNair, Wright, Campbeltown	1846
William McNair, America	1846
Alexander McNair, Roscoe, Illinois	1859
Nathaniel McNair, merchant, London	1863
George Campbell McNair, grocer, Glasgow	1883

None of the above are mentioned in the data I sent you. Alexander McNair, Roscoe, Illinois, had a family of sons and daughters. His sons did live near Caledonia, Illinois, but one son, Alexander McNair, now resides at 1331 Post Avenue, Rockford. Colonel Mactaggart of Campbeltown in an address before the Antiquarian Society says, "In its best days Campbeltown carried on a large export and import trade with Scandinavia, Virginia, the West Indian Islands and other foreign countries. General cargo was exported to those places, and timber, spirits, tobacco and other goods imported from them. Dalintober House (Dalintober House is now Col. Mactaggart's residence) and the adjoining Free Church Manse were the first houses erected in Dalintober, and they were built in connection with the Virginian trade, their lower flats being originally tobacco stores. The direct trade with America lasted till well on in the Nineteenth Century, two boats belonging to the McNairs, the Gleaner and the Rosina, being probably the last vessels engaged in it.

The Gleaner sailed from Campbeltown in 1842 with over one hundred local emigrants on board. Nearly all settled in the Kintyre settlement in the vicinity of Argyle, Illinois. Among the emigrants were Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McNair and family of two sons and one daughter. What became of them I don't know.

Kintyre originally belonged to the McDonald clan. They gradually lost control, the last battle in Kintyre took place in 1647 in which McDonald and his followers were completely defeated. Most of his army escaped to Ireland and nearby islands. About two hundred took refuge in the castle in South Kintyre where they surrendered and were all killed. Directly after a great plague broke out. This left Kintyre very much

depopulated. Besides the Lowland Scotch settlers settlers came down from the north on both the east and west shore. Settlers came from the north of Ireland, and the nearby islands of Isla and Jura, etc. In the Eighteenth Century Kintyre evidently became over-populated and emigrants by hundreds left for Canada and the United States. I notice in *Highlanders in America* by J. P. McLean, page 104, where Neil McNeill of Kintyre came with a shipload from there to North Carolina, also page 395 where Flora McDonald and her husband sailed from Campbeltown direct to North Carolina.

Among the family names connected with the McNairs by marriage in your book I notice Henderson, McGeachy, McMillan, McCallum, McGill, and others which are familiar Kintyre names.

McNAIRS IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND

MARRIAGE RECORDS

CANONGATE MARRIAGES, 1564–1800, PARISH OF HOLYROODHOUSE OR CANONGATE[1]

1. Elizabeth MacNair, daughter of David McNair, deceased, labourer in Edinburgh, and George M'Ghie, tanner, November 9, 1797.

2. Margaret MacNair, and James M'Loud, journeyman tailor, April 23, 1768.

3. Robert MacNair, labourer, and Kathrine Brown, daughter of William Brown, labourer in Cockenzie, November 16, 1795.

4. William MacNair, servant to the Justice Clerk, and Christian Oliphant, servant to the Countess of Murray, February 1, 1708.

EDINBURGH MARRIAGES, 1751–1800[2]

1. David Macnair, sclatter, and Mary, S.P., daughter of Robert Bruce, mason, July 20, 1777.

2. David McNair, Chelsea pensioner, Old Grayfriar's Parish, and Mary, Tolbook Parish, daughter of deceased James Walker, weaver, February 1, 1781.

3. Gilbert McNair, shoemaker, Old Grayfriar's Parish, and Marion Stark, same parish, relict of James Rainnie, porter in Leith, January 18, 1790.

4. Isabella McNair, and Robert Leighton, glassblower, May 24, 1793.

5. James McNair, of Greenfield, and Margaret, daughter of Philip Barton, merchant, parish of Newbattle, September 7, 1777.

6. John McNair, journeyman wright in Old Grayfriar's Parish, and Betty, same parish, daughter of deceased John McLeod, lieutenant of 42d Regiment, August 24, 1792.

7. John McNair, baker, and Isobel, both in Lady Yester's Parish, daughter of Robert Manson, tailor, June 11, 1798.

[1] *Register of Marriages, 1564–1800,* Scottish Record Society, Part LXIV, March, 1914.

[2] *Ibid.,* Part LXXIX, December, 1917.

8. Malcolm McNair, sawer of timber, and Margaret Morrison, widow of Jno. Stewart, day labourer, June 8, 1777.

9. Margaret McNair and William Cromarty, mariner, November 11, 1785.

10. Miss May McNair, and James Gardner, merchant, July 4, 1762.

BURIAL RECORDS

RESTALRIG BURIALS, 1728–1854[1]

1. Agnes McNair, wife of Robert Graham, Esq., merchant, Leith, died in childbirth, 20, and buried in the family tomb, December 24, 1840.

2. Miss Helen McNair, daughter of Mr. Robert McNair, collector of customs, Leith, December 27, 1849.

3. Robert McNair, Esq., of His Majesty's Customs, Leith, died 5, and buried in the northwest corner of his own tomb (Helen M'Call, his wife), January 12, 1832.

4. R. McNair, major in East India Co. service, his son, one month old, October 5, 1850.

[1] *Index to the Register of Burials in the Churchyard of Restalrig, 1728–1854,* Scottish Record Society, Part XLI, June, 1908.

TESTAMENTS

ARGYLE TESTAMENTS, 1674–1800[1]

1. Donald McNair, miller in Stralauchlan, parish of Kilmory, June 10, 1675.

2. Donald McNair, in Garvalt, parish of Stralauchlan, February 24, 1687.

3. Archibald McNair, in Kilmorie, parish of Stralauchlan, May 18, 1706.

DUNBLANE TESTAMENTS, 1539–1800[2]

1. Agnes McNair, in Monzie, spouse and James Robertson, July 31, 1684.

2. Daniel McNair, gardener in Culross, January 7, 1720.

3. John McNair, smith in Brigend of Dunblane, December 15, 1629.

EDINBURGH TESTAMENTS, 1601–1700[3]

1. John McNair, cordiner, burgess of the Canongate, Jonet Henderson relict of John McNair, April 8, 1648.

EDINBURGH TESTAMENTS, 1701–1800[4]

1. Robert McNair, cooper, sometime in Newwork, thereafter aboard the ship "Caledonia" and Herman Luttons, foremastman aboard the said ship, October 11, 1707.

GLASGOW TESTAMENTS, 1547–1800[5]

1. Alexander McNair, in Gourlaw, parish of Buchanan, March 28, 1724.

[1] *The Commissariot Records of Argyle, etc. Register of Testaments, 1674–1800,* Scottish Record Society, Part XVIII, June, 1902.

[2] *The Commissariot Record of Dunblane. Register of Testaments, 1539–1800,* Scottish Record Society, Part XXI, March, 1903.

[3] *The Commissariot Record of Edinburgh. Register of Testaments, 1601–1700,* Scottish Record Society, Part IV, December, 1898.

[4] *The Commissariot Record of Edinburgh. Register of Testaments, 1701–1800,* Scottish Record Society, Part VI, June, 1899.

[5] *The Commissariot Record of Glasgow. The Register of Testaments, 1547–1800,* Scottish Record Society, Part XII, December, 1900.

2. James McNair, callender keeper in Glasgow, October 24, 1785.

3. James McNair, shoemaker in Glasgow, and John McNair, shoemaker there January 21, 1795.

4. Jean McNair, relict of ——— Steedman, cutler in Glasgow, May 15, 1787.

John McNair, spouse to Gilbert Fork, merchant in Paisley, August 18, 1674.

6. John McNair, miller at Buchannane, parish of Inschecalleoch, May 20, 1665.

7. John McNair, in Auchindaunaurie, parish of Luss, August 11, 1614.

8. Robert McNair, flesher in Glasgow, June 9, 1781.

HAMILTON AND CAMPSIE TESTAMENTS, 1564–1800[6]

1. Daniel McNair, in Mekill Govan, November 19, 1631.

2. Isobel McNair, spouse to John Gemmill, in Meikle Govan, December 19, 1615.

3. James McNair, in Craigton, parish of Govan, June 28, 1641.

4. James McNair, in Balschagrie, parish of Govan, Isobel Anderson, spouse, August 30, 1634.

5. James McNair, in Mekill Govan, the younger, Isobel Seller, spouse, June 9, 1630.

6. John McNair, in Balschawgray, parish of Govane, June 21, 1568.

7. John McNair, in Ferriboitt, parish of Govane, August 5 and November 4, 1637.

8. John McNair, of Craigtown, parish of Govane, March 28, 1663.

9. John McNair, burgess of Hamilton, Marion Loche, relict, May 9, 1614.

10. Jonet McNair, spouse to Ninian Murdoch, in Craigton, parish of Govan, June 8, 1664.

[6] *The Commissariot Record of Hamilton and Campsie. Register of Testaments, 1564–1800,* Scottish Record Society, Part III, September, 1898.

11. Jonet McNair, spouse to Umquhile Thomas Rowand, portioner of Eastend of Meikle Govan, November 10, 1664.

12. Jonet McNair, spouse to Andrew Cochrane, in Meikle Govan, April 5 and April 10, 1669.

13. Jonet McNair, relict of John Cochrane, portioner of Hyndland, parish of Meikle Govan, July 1, 1669.

14. Sampson McNair, in Mekill Govan, November 12, 1630.

15. Sympson McNair, in Meikle Govan, Isobel Snodgrass, relict, November 27, 1633.

16. Walter McNair, and Helen Baird, spouses, in Balschagry, within the Barony of Glasgow, January 9, 1597.

ST. ANDREWS TESTAMENTS, 1614–1615[7]

1. John McNair, wobster in Sandiepotts of Moncrieff, parish of Dumberny, December 7, 1614.

2. Margaret McNair, lawful daughter to Umquhile John McNair, in Sandiepotts of Moncrieff, parish of Dumberny, June 6, 1615.

STIRLING TESTAMENTS, 1607–1800[8]

1. Alexander McNair, merchant, burgess of Stirling, March 21, 1662.

2. Janet McNair, spouse of John Taylzeour, in Drumetruster, parish of Falkirk, February 14, 1668.

3. Janet McNair, lawful sister to Umquhile John McNair, merchant, burgess of Stirling, June 22, 1698.

4. John McNair, merchant, burgess of Stirling, his spouse Marjorie Don, April 9, 1631.

5. Margaret McNair, and Harie Christieson, writer in Stirling, her husband, April 6, 1688.

[7] *Register of Testaments. The Commissariot Record of St. Andrews,* Scottish Record Society, Vol. VIII.

[8] *The Commissariot Record of Stirling. Register of Testaments, 1607–1800,* Scottish Record Society, Part XXVII, September, 1904.

ADDITIONAL LEGAL RECORDS, 1478–1746

1. Fynlay McNare, November 6, 1478, witness. Lands of Tolart-beg. Invergne.[1]

2. Umfridus Maknair (Maknayre), June 15, 1487. "Item decem solidos de tenemento Umfridus Maknair et duabus rodio terre eiusdem jacentibus in dicta ciuitate Glasguensi. . . . ."[2]

3. Johannes Maknair (Maknayr) May 31, 1532, a witness.[3]

4. Macnair, July, 1550. Item, to James Hamilton, constabill of the castell of Edinburght, guhilk he disbursit upoun the expensis of ane wardane callit Macnair iiij £ x iiij^{li}.[4]

5. Sir Duncan Maknair, April 7, 1557. "Mem. narrating that James Avery of Kylguhous obliged himself faithfully to infest John Scrymgeour of Myris, his heirs, etc. by charter and sasine, in the lands of Kylguhus and Schuilbradis, without reversion, for a certain sum of money which he acknowledged having received from John, whom he discharged thereof. For fulfilling the premises he appointed George Kuik, canon of Dunkeld, William Fairful and Sir Duncan Maknair his procurators, and John Spens, Alex. Mauchan and John Moscrop his procurators before the Lords of Council, etc. Done at Abernithy 7th April 1557. Witnesses, William Scrimgeour, Thomas Dundas, Laurence Symsone, Gavin Bane, Alex. Duncan, and Robert Scrimgeour."[5]

6. Sir Robert McNair (for whom Duncan McNair presents

[1] *An Inventory of Lamont Papers, 1231–1897,* Scottish Record Society, December, 1914.

[2] Liber Collegii Nostre Domine registrum ecclesie B.V. Marie et S. Anno infra muros civitatis Glasguensis MDXLIX, etc. Published by the Maitland Club, Glasgow, MDCCCXLVI, p. 200.

[3] Liber Collegii Nostre Domine registrum ecclesie B.V. Marie et S. Anne infra muros civitatis Glasguensis MDXLIX, etc. Published by the Maitland Club, Glasgow, MDCCCXLVI, pp. 93, 94.

[4] *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland* (Calendar), Vol. ix, July, 1550.

[5] *Protocol Book of Sir Alexander Gau, 1540–1558,* Scottish Record Society, Part L (184), October, 1910.

the return), 1561. Diocese of Dunkeld, rental A.D. 1561, prebend of Inchemagrenocht held by Sir Robert McNair (for whom Duncan McNair presents the return): extends to 35 lib. The vicarage of Auchtirgavin, united thereto, was wont to give intack, "quhan the haill fruittis of the vicarage was anserit," 20 lib.[6]

7. Robert Macnair, 1564. "Compositiones Signaturarum Terrarum Ecclesiasticaorm, Et de Xti compositiones carte confirmationis super carta feudiforme facta per magistrum Robertum Macnair prebendarium de Ynchmagrennocht cum consensu episcopi et capitali Dunkeldensis de totis et integris terris ecclesiasticis de Ouchtergavin et Preston dicte prebende connexatis, jacentibus infra baroniam de Dunkeld et vicecomitatum de Perth, concessis Johanni Cok, burgensi de Perthe, heredibus suis et assignatis."[7]

8. Thomas McNair, A.D. 1595. He was a servant to Ardkinglass witness in the murder of the Laird of Calder (p. 171). A servant to Sir John Campbell Ardinglass (p. 143).[8]

9. George McNair (1679) in Dalmuir declared a fugitive.[9]

10. John McNair (1683) in the parish of Govan subscribes to the Bond, but not to the Test.[10]

11. John McNair (1681–84) in Govan compones for a fine.[11]

12. Archibald McNair, July 19, 1684. In Lochgilpsheid contra Archibald McLauchlan of Craigintirire and William McLauchlan, minister of Kilmartin, tutor of Inchconnell. Dated 15 October 1684 at Dumbarton.[12]

[6] "Rentale Dunkeldense by Robert Kerr Hannay," *Publications of the Scottish History Society,* Edinburgh, 2d Series, Vol. X (1915), p. 350.

[7] *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland* (Calendar), Vol. XI, A.D. 1564.

[8] *Highland Papers,* Vol. I. *Publications of the Scottish History Society,* 2d Series, Vol. V (1914), pp. 143, 171.

[9] *Register of the Council of Scotland* (Calendar), Vol. VI, 1679.

[10] Decrees, October, 1681–84. Edinburgh. *Register of the Council of Scotland* (Calendar), Vol. VIII.

[11] Decrees, October, 1681–84, Edinburgh. *Register of the Council of Scotland* (Calendar), Vol. VIII.

[12] Decrees passed in courts of Justiciary to 19th July, 1684. *Register of the Council of Scotland* (Calendar), Vol. VIII.

13. Gilbert Maknae and his wife, 1684, of the parish of Portpatrick, Craigbuie.[13]

14. Marion McNea there October 15, 1684, Minnigaff Parish, Baronie of Bardrohwood.[14]

15. James McNear (1746) Sclater, in Falkirk and Robert and James McNear his sons. Stirling District. Witnesses 1746.[15]

[13] Parish lists of Wigtownshire and Minnigaff, 1684.

[14] Parish lists of Wigtownshire and Minnigaff, 1684.

[15] "List of persons concerned in the Rebellion, etc." *Publications of the Scottish History Society*, Vol. VIII (1890).

MILITARY RECORDS

1. John McNair, sergeant, 1644, in the Earle of Tullibarden als Gaske his regiment.[1]

2. Andrew Macnair, corporal, in Coll. Grahame's Comp., Major General Marjoribanks Regiment at Breda April 8th, 1759.[2]

3. William Macnair, corporal, in Coll. Grahame's company, Major General Marjoribanks Regiment at Nimwegen, March 29, 1761.[3]

4. Donald Macnair (1766–89). Process of Divorce. Donald Macnair, formerly of the 35th Regiment residing in Rosemarkie, in the County of Ross, against Isobel Forbes, daughter of the deceased John Forbes, writer in Edinburgh, married March, 1766. Defender bigamously married December, 1779, George Murdoch, porter in Leith.[4]

[1] Army of the Solemn League and Covenant, 1643–47.

[2] *Publications of the Scottish History Society,* Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 130–31 (1901).

[3] "The Scots Brigade in Holland, i.e., the Scots Brigade in the Service of the United Netherlands, 1572–1782," *Publications of the Scottish History Society,* Vol. XXXVIII (3), p. 132 (1901).

[4] Commissariot of Edinburgh. Consistorial processes and decrees, Vol. XIX, July 1 and 3, 1789, p. 915.

COLONEL A. L. McNAIR[1]

Colonel A. L. McNair was a member of the Indian Army. He served with the Abyssinian Expedition, 1867–68, and received a medal, and served in the Afghan War, 1878, with medal. He died January 15, 1925.

[1] Data obtained by James B. McNair from Hart's *Annual Army List, 1915, War Services,* p. 1080, and by letter from India Office, London.

DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW MACNAIR AND MARGARET SCOTT[1]

1. ANDREW MACNAIR was born in Glasgow, Scotland, about the year 1790 and died in Glasgow in 1855. He was married in Glasgow to Margaret Scott. She was born about 1800 and died about 1871. They had fifteen children of whom only three married and most of the others died in infancy.

2. John Macnair
3. Duncan Scot Macnair
4. Andrew Duncan Macnair

SECOND GENERATION

2. JOHN MACNAIR (Andrew [1][1]) had the following children:

5. Andrew Macnair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and is now dead; he was a merchant in Manchester, England
6. Jessie Macnair
7. George Macnair was born in Glasgow and is now dead; he was a planter in Trinidad
8. Grace Macnair
9. Maggie Macnair resided in London, England
10. D. S. Macnair

3. DUNCAN SCOT MACNAIR (Andrew [1][1]) had the following children:

11. George Macnair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1866 and is at present a merchant residing in Manchester, England. He married in Manchester, Zoe Goodrich. They have one daughter.
12. Maggie Macnair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1868 and is unmarried
13. Alfred D. Macnair was a physician living in London, England. He had received degrees of M.B. and Ch.M. He was married but died in 1924 leaving no children.
14. Wilson Macnair was born about 1871 and died unmarried. He is the author of *Blood and Iron: Impressions from the Front in France and Flanders,* published by E. P. Dutton & Co.
15. Maisie Macnair was born in 1874 and is unmarried

[1] Compiled from data sent to James B. McNair by Rev. J. I. Macnair.

4. Andrew Duncan Macnair (Andrew [1][1]) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June, 1836, and is now dead. In 1865 he married in Icahugh (?) Mary Irvine who was born about 1842 in Icahugh (?) and died in Glasgow, Scotland. Their children are:

16. A. I. Macnair
17. Chrissie A. Macnair was born in Glasgow, 1868, and died in 1900 unmarried
18. James Irvine Macnair
19. Richard Macnair
20. Norman Macnair was born in Glasgow in 1872 and was married in Berkenhead in 1905, but has no children. He is a doctor of medicine with residence at 4 Kingsborough Garden, Hyndland, Glasgow, W. 2. He has the following degrees: B.Sc., Glasgow (Nat. Sc.) 1894, M.D., 1899; M.B.C.M. (Commend.), 1897; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, 1897; F.R.F.P.S., Glasgow, 1902. He studied in the University of Glasgow and Vienna. He was late assistant surgeon, Glasgow Ear Hospital; house physician and assistant physician, Royal Hospital for Sick Children; assistant physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary.
21. Meta Macnair was born in Glasgow in 1874 and resides unmarried at 2 Queensborough Terrace (?), Glasgow
22. Duncan S. Macnair

THIRD GENERATION

6. Jessie Macnair (John [2][2] Andrew [1][1]) was born in Glasgow and is now dead. She was married to ——— Williamson of Hombuyl (?). Children:

23. John Williamson, a merchant in Hombuyl (?) has three children
24. Katie Williamson is unmarried
25. Florence Williamson is unmarried

10. D. S. Macnair (John [2][2] Andrew [1][1]) resides in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he is inspector of schools. He has two sons:

26. Allan Macnair, a merchant in Manchester, England
27. Dr. Frank Macnair, M.B.Ch.B., resides in Castle Douglas, Scotland

16. A. I. Macnair (Andrew Duncan [4][2] Andrew [1][1]) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1866, and lives at Reygate (?), Lon-

don. In 1897 he was married in Glasgow. He is the author of *An Introduction to Chemistry,* published by G. Bell & Sons, London, 1902. Children:

28. Christine Macnair was born in Glasgow in 1902
29. Aleen Macnair was born in Glasgow in 1906

18. James Irvine Macnair (Andrew Duncan [4]^2 Andrew [1]^1) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 5, 1869, and resides at 62 Polnarth (?) Terrace, Edinburgh. He was a missionary in India and was married in Madras November 11, 1900, to Jessie Winifred Longbottom. She was born in Halifax, July 30, 1874. Children:

30. Andrew Archibald Macnair was born April 26, 1902. He is Welch Bursar in Edinburgh University and has the degrees of M.A. and M.B.Ch.B.
31. Elspeth (?) Mary Macnair was born May 27, 1906
32. John Innes Macnair was born August 6, 1908

19. Richard Macnair (Andrew Duncan [4]^2 Andrew [1]^1) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1871, and is living at Highgate, London. He was married in Glasgow in 1898 and has three children:

33. Mona Macnair was born in London in 1902
34. Duncan S. Macnair was born in London in 1904
35. Maisie Macnair was born in London in 1906

22. Duncan S. Macnair (Andrew Duncan [4]^2 Andrew [1]^1) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1878 and resides at Benvue, Donarhill (?), Glasgow. He was married in Curlar (?) in 1910. Children:

36. Margaret Macnair was born 1911 in Glasgow
37. Barbara Macnair was born 1914 in Glasgow
38. Chrissie Macnair was born 1915 in Glasgow
39. Rachael Macnair was born 1920 in Glasgow

DESCENDANTS OF ARCHIBALD McNAIR AND MARGURITE McNAB[1]

1. Archibald McNair was born in Cowal, Scotland. He was a porter on Old West Quay, Greenock. He married in Greenock Margurite McNab who was born in Fort Eillan Isla, Scotland. They both died in Greenock. Children:

2. Archibald McNair was born in Greenock (?), Scotland, about 1812. He was a minister and a poet of considerable local note. Some of his poems were in a book published by A. McKenzie & Co., Greenock, Scotland, in 1860.
3. Nicol McNair
4. Duncan McNair
5. Colin Lamont McNair
6. Thomas McNair
7. John McNair
8. Marguerite McNair

SECOND GENERATION

6. Thomas McNair (Archibald [1][1]) was born in Greenock, Scotland, in 1823. He was a blacksmith. He married in Greenock Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Greenock in 1836. They both died in Greenock, dates unknown. There were fifteen children. The known ones are:

9. Archibald L. (?) McNair
10. Mary McNair was born in Greenock, Scotland, 1858. She was married to John Kerr, and lives at 424 Belden Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
11. William McNair was born in Greenock
12. Thomas McNair was born in Greenock
13. Elizabeth McNair was born in Greenock. She was married to Samuel Ayers.
14. Colin Joseph McNair was born in Greenock. He now lives at 808 Dempster Street, Evanston, Illinois.
15. Robert McNair was born in Greenock

[1] Data from Archibald Lamont Macnair (22).

16. Margaret McNair was born in Greenock. She was married to C. McVicar.
17. Janet McNair was born in Greenock. She was married to D. Duncan.
18. John McNair

THIRD GENERATION

9. ARCHIBALD L. (?) MCNAIR (now Macnair) (Thomas [6][2] Archibald [1][1]) was born in Greenock, Scotland, December 24, 1854. He came to the United States in 1880 and entered the employ of R. G. Dun & Co., at Boston. He was transferred to Chicago in 1885, and remained in the employ of that company, as a reporter, statistician, and department editor of *Dun's Weekly Review* and *Dun's International Review* until his death, November 17, 1917, which occurred suddenly at his work. He was naturalized in 1893, when his name became Macnair. He was active in Chicago amateur musical circles and in the Chicago Association of Commerce Glee Club. He was founder of the Mason Park Soccer Football Club, and co-founder with his wife of the North Shore Scottish Society. He also was a member of the St. Andrew's Society and the British Empire Association. On October 9, 1880, in New York, he married Jean Bennett Pert, who was born in Ferryden, Montrose, Scotland, August 6, 1861. Children:

19. Margaret Macnair was born in Ferryden, Montrose, Scotland, December 16, 1884. She was married in Chicago to E. B. Miller, and lives at 527 Melrose St., Chicago.
20. Mary Elizabeth Macnair was born in Chicago, October 5, 1886. She was married in New York to Eugene Elward, and lives at 203 West 98th Street, New York.
21. Nell Gertrude Macnair
22. Archibald Lamont Macnair

FOURTH GENERATION

21. NELL GERTRUDE MACNAIR (Archibald L. [9][3] Thomas [6][2] Archibald [1][1]) was born in Chicago, February 5, 1890. She was married to Lawrence F. Schmidt. Her address is 5453 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago. They have one child:

23. Eunice Ann Schmidt was born in Chicago, June 16, 1912

22. Archibald Lamont Macnair (Archibald L. [9][3] Thomas [6][2] Archibald [1][1]) was born in Chicago, May 6, 1898. He is an advertising man with the Barrett Bindery Co., Chicago, and is a member of the A.F.&A.M., R.A.M., R.&S.M. (Super-excellent Master's degree), Knights Templar, and A.A.O.N.M.S., Chicago. He married in Wheaton, Illinois, April 12, 1919, Mary Edith Erichsen, who was born in Chicago, October 2, 1897. They live at 4945 Van Buren Street, Chicago. They have one child:

24. Archibald L. Macnair was born in Chicago, October 9, 1921

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID MacNAIR, OF STIRLING, SCOTLAND[1]

2. DAVID MACNAIR (David [1][1]) married Helen Anna Bedford Cameron, daughter of Allan John Russell Bedford Cameron, County Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary. Allan John Russell Bedford Cameron was born in Drogheda (Scotland?) about 1805, and died at Aughmore House, County Leitram, November 1, 1863. Mr. Cameron married Helen Cox, April 18, 1839.[2]

[1] Additional data to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 22–24. Chicago, 1923.

[2] Alexander MacKensie, *History of the Camerons,* p. 389. Inverness, Scotland: Aberdeen University Press, 1884.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL E. J. McNAIR[1]

Lieutenant General E. J. McNair was a member of the Bengal Infantry, served during the Indian Mutiny, 1857, was present at the action of Budlee-Ki-Serai, siege and capture of Delhi and subsequent operations in the Delhi district. He received a medal with clasp. He served during the Hazara Campaign, 1868, the occupation of the Black Mountain, with medal with clasp. He served in the Afghan War, 1879–80—mentioned in despatches (medal). He died April 15, 1921.

[1] Data obtained by James B. McNair from *Hart's Annual Army List, 1915, War Services,* p. 1080, and by letter from India Office, London.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE McNAIR[1]

1. George McNair was a resident of Edinburgh, Scotland. He had at least three sons and one daughter:

2. James C. McNair
3. John McNair lived in Philadelphia
4. Charles McNair lived in Philadelphia and owned a shoe store there
5. Kate McNair lived in Philadelphia

SECOND GENERATION

2. James C. McNair (George [1][1]) lived in Philadelphia and then went to Maryland where he married Mary T. Brant. Later the family moved to Lincoln, Nebraska. Children:

6. John McNair
7. Thomas McNair
8. Charles McNair
9. William McNair
10. Ellen Virginia McNair was married to ——— Miner and lives in Colorado Springs, Colorado
11. Ida M. McNair lives in Ocean Beach, California

[1] Data from Ida M. McNair (11). The name and residence of George McNair (1) is only probable as little is known of the family.

DESCENDANTS OF HUGH McNAIR OF SCOTLAND[1]

1. Hugh McNair was born of very humble parentage at Strachur, Loch Fyne Side, Argyleshire, Scotland. He only attended school three weeks, but he was diligent in the three R's while his family was growing up about him until he was appointed secretary-treasurer of two or three organizations in the village of Kenton, Alexandria, Scotland. Child:

2. John D. McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. John D. McNair (Hugh [1][1]) was born May 23, 1870, in Alexandria, Vale of the Leven, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. He is now a Presbyterian minister at Starbuck, Canada. On January 1, 1896, he married in Alexandria, Scotland, Martha Kerr. Martha Kerr was born March 20, 1868, in Alexandria, Scotland. Children:

3. Hugh McNair was born December 16, 1897, at Alexandria, Scotland. He was killed May 25, 1917, at Shornclif, England.
4. James McNair was born September 22, 1898, at Alexandria, Scotland. He died August 3, 1902, at Renfrew, Scotland.
5. John D. McNair was born May 22, 1903, at Renfrew, Scotland

[1] Data supplied by Rev. John D. McNair to James B. McNair by letter dated May 19, 1924.

REV. JAMES McNAIR OF INVERCHAOLIN[1]

James McNair, a native of Inverchaolin, Loch Strivenhead, was born in 1827. He became a missionary to the South Seas and was placed in Erromange, the island where John Williams was massacred as well as the two following missionaries. He died about 1872.

[1] Data obtained by James B. McNair from "Notable Men and Women of Argylshire, Scotland," *Notes and Queries,* Vol. VII (2d Series), January, 1906.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES MACNAIR AND JANET DUNCAN DUNLOP[1]

Arms (William McNair, 1761, Glasgow merchant): Quarterly first and fourth argent in a sea a ship a full sail 1 pr. 2 gu. a close helmet ar. third arg. an anchor impaled (charged with a cross, crosslet pitcher sa) crest, a demi-negro holding a sugar cane over the dexter shoulder, in the sinister hand a bunch of tobacco leaves all ppr. motto: "Labor omnia vincit."[2]

1. James Macnair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1850 and died in Sunderland in 1917. He was a jeweller and settled in business in Sunderland after his marriage. He was a cousin of M. D. Richmond, a chartered accountant, of George Square, Glasgow. In 1882 James Macnair married in Glasgow Janet Duncan Dunlop. She was born in Glasgow. Their children are:

2. James Macnair was born in Glasgow in 1883. In the World War he was at first in the Northumberland Imperial Yeomanry in the Seventh Division, and gained the 1916 Star. Later he transferred to the artillery. He is now a resident at Belle Vue Park, Sunderland.
3. Thomas Dunlop Macnair was born in Glasgow in 1883, the twin of James Macnair. He saw service in the World War at first with the Northumberland Imperial Yeomanry in the Seventh Division, and gained the 1916 Star. Later he transferred to the artillery. He is now in Kualo Lumpur, Malay States.
4. David Macnair
5. Margaret Dunlop Macnair was born in 1889 in Stepps N. Glasgow. She was married to David Stewart of the Hudson's Bay company and lives in Quebec, Canada.
6. Jan Alexander Frazer Macnair was born in Sunderland in 1891, and is in business in London

[1] The following constitutes corrected and additional information to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* p. 21. Chicago, 1923. This was sent to James B. McNair in a letter dated June 1, 1924, from Dr. David Macnair.

[2] Burke, *Encyclopedia of Heraldry.*

SECOND GENERATION

4. David Macnair (James [1][1]) was born in 1886 in Stepps N. Glasgow. He graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh (M.B.Ch., 1908; M.D., 1912) and is now engaged in practice in Plymouth, England, with residence at 6 Brunswick Terrace. He saw service in the World War while in the R.A.M.C. and went to France with the Eighth Division and received the 1916 star. He is married and there is one child:

7. Ivor Macnair was born in 1912

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES McNAIR AND MARY PICKEN[1]

1. James McNair was a tenant of Smerley farm situated about three miles northeast of Campbeltown, Argyleshire, Scotland. He married Mary Picken. Besides other children they had a son:

2. Robert McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. Robert McNair (James [1][1]) was born January 5, 1718, on Smerley farm. He married July 1, 1744, Janet Galbraith. Children:

3. James McNair, baptized November 16, 1746, emigrated to America, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War fighting for American independence. He was killed at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. (See *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army* by Heitman. See also *The Pennsylvania Packet* of September 22, 1778, which contains a splendid tribute.)
4. Robert McNair
5. John McNair was baptized March 10, 1751
6. Archibald McNair
7. Janet McNair was baptized October 12, 1755
8. Jean McNair
9. Elizabeth McNair

THIRD GENERATION

4. Robert McNair (Robert [2][2] James [1][1]) was a farmer on Smerley farm. He married Jean Johnston. Their children are:

10. John McNair was born April 23, 1801; he married Mary Stewart
11. Sarah McNair was born May 7, 1803; she was married to William Mitchell, a farmer, in Kintyre, Scotland
12. Robert McNair was born April 2, 1805
13. James McNair

[1] From data mailed by H. S. Smith, of Seward, Illinois, in January, 1924, to James B. McNair.

6. Archibald McNair (Robert [2]² James [1]¹) was baptized November 19, 1753. He was a tenant of "Chicken" farm which was situated about four miles southwest of Campbeltown. On July 2, 1784, he married Jean Mitchell. Children:

14. Robert McNair
15. Hugh McNair was born September 21, 1786
16. Mary McNair was born October 22, 1787
17. James McNair
18. Hugh McNair was born May 26, 1791, and died December 10, 1811
19. Janet McNair
20. John McNair
21. Archibald McNair
22. William McNair was born ——— 19, 1799
23. Mary McNair was born September 20, 1800
24. William McNair

8. Jean McNair (Robert [2]² James [1]¹) was baptized February 25, 1758. She was married to Robert Smith, a farmer of "Moy" farm, Kintyre, near Campbeltown. She died July 7, 1831. Children:

25. Janet Smith was born July 8, 1779, and died October 4, 1786
26. Robert Smith was born October 29, 1782, and died October 29, 1820
27. John Smith was born January 18, 1785; he married Jean Colville. She was a daughter of David Colville, merchant in Campbeltown, and Martha Picken. He was an emigrant to La Salle County, Illinois, and settled on a farm near Paw Paw. They had ten children; three sons and two daughters grew to maturity. He died August 21, 1860. Attorney Clyde Smith, Dixon, Illinois, is a grandson.
28. Jean Smith was born May 3, 1788; she was married to John Clark, a farmer in Kintyre near Campbeltown. They had three sons and three daughters.
29. James Smith was born July 11, 1790; he was a farmer in "Moy" farm and later in "Rhoin" farm in Kintyre. He married Mary Johnston, daughter of John Johnston and Martha Dunlop. They had a large family. Two sons emigrated to Winnebago County, Illinois, where some of their descendants still reside. He died January 22, 1866.

30. Andrew Smith was born November 8, 1792. He was at first a tenant of "Moy" farm, later of "Bleachfield" farm, Kintyre, near Campbeltown. He married March 16, 1824, Elizabeth Colville, daughter of Robert Colville and Janet Mitchell, of Campbeltown. They had a large family, ten of whom grew to maturity. Three sons and one daughter emigrated to America and settled in Winnebago County, Illinois, and left descendants. He died October 23, 1865.
31. Janet Smith was born January 9, 1795; she was married to Robert McNair
32. Mary Smith was born May 10, 1797; she was married August 10, 1815, to Archibald Dunlop, a farmer of "Balivain" farm in Kintyre, situated about six miles northwest of Campbeltown. They had a large family. She died November 13, 1854.
33. Archibald Smith was born January 19, 1800, and died July 11, 1801

9. Elizabeth McNair (Robert [2]^{2} James [1]^{1}) was married August 6, 1784, to James Wilson. Children:

34. William Wilson, a shoemaker in Glasgow, married ——— Reid
35. Janet Wilson was married to John Fullerton, a weaver, in Campbeltown
36. Isabelle Wilson died unmarried
37. Mary Wilson was married to Alexander Sinclair, of Campbeltown. They had a good-sized family. She died February 10, 1831, aged thirty-seven years.
38. Agnes Wilson was born May 5, 1796
39. Jean Wilson was born June 8, 1797; she was married to Alexander McPherson, Campbeltown

FOURTH GENERATION

13. James McNair (Robert [4]^{3} Robert [2]^{2} James [1]^{1}) was born August 2, 1807; he was a farmer of Smerley farm. He married first Ann Johnston, daughter of John Johnston and Martha Dunlop. Their children were:

40. Robert McNair
41. Jean McNair
42. Ann McNair
43. Martha McNair

James McNair married secondly Susan Greenlees, daughter of James Greenlees and Catherine Galbraith. Their children were:

44. James McNair
45. John McNair
46. Samuel McNair
47. Archibald McNair
48. Catherine McNair
49. Janet McNair
50. Mary McNair
51. Susan McNair
52. Sarah McNair

14. Robert McNair (Archibald [6][3] Robert [2][2] James [1][1]) was born June 19, 1785, and married Janet Smith, daughter of Robert Smith and Jean McNair. He emigrated from Scotland to Ohio about 1840 and later came to McDonough County, Illinois, where he became a successful farmer. Their children were:

53. Archibald McNair was born January 6, 1816, and died September 2, 1843, unmarried
54. Jean McNair was born January 30, 1818, and died July 7, 1850, unmarried
55. Janet McNair was born October 16, 1819, and died June 26, 1893, unmarried
56. Robert McNair was born March 2, 1822, and died April 2, 1912, unmarried. He was the last survivor of his brothers and sisters, all of whom died unmarried. He left an estate valued at $350,000. If his will had been set aside the property would have gone to his first cousins living at the time of his death. He had seven cousins by the name of Smith and eight by the name of McNair. His McNair cousins were mostly in Clearmont County, Ohio. He bequeathed his estate to the Presbyterian church, its different boards, and to various other religious institutions.
57. Mary McNair was born May 20, 1824, and died August 24, 1899
58. Elizabeth McNair was born April 10, 1827, and died August 22, 1907
59. James McNair was born September 7, 1829, and died February 24, 1903
60. John McNair was born December 30, 1831, and died July 12, 1897

61. Samuel McNair was born April 7, 1834, and died June 13, 1904
62. Andrew McNair was born April 29, 1839, and died ———, 1908

17. James McNair (Archibald [6][3] Robert [2][2] James [1][1]) was born January 12, 1790. He was a joiner or carpenter, emigrated to America and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. He had a son:

63. Alexander McNair

19. Janet McNair (Archibald [6][3] Robert [2][2] James [1][1]) was born January 6, 1793. She was married first to John Porter. They emigrated from Scotland to Clearmont County, Ohio, and had a son:

64. William Porter

Janet McNair married secondly ——— McMurchy and had a son:

65. Archibald McMurchy

20. John McNair (Archibald [6][3] Robert [2][2] James [1][1]) emigrated from Scotland to America and settled on a farm in Clearmont County, near Nicholsville. Children:

66. Margaret McNair was married to ——— Maloy
67. Jennie McNair was married to ——— Kennedy
68. Susan McNair was married to ——— Clark
69. James McNair
70. John McNair
71. Archibald McNair went to Nashville, Tennessee

21. Archibald McNair (Archibald [6][3] Robert [2][2] James [1][1]) was born November 25, 1796, and married April 28, 1825, Mary Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell. He emigrated from Scotland to Clearmont County, Ohio. Children:

72. Jane McNair was married to ——— Talman
73. Mary McNair
74. Hugh McNair
75. John McNair
76. Robert McNair went to Glenwood, Indiana
77. James McNair

22. William McNair (Archibald [6][3] Robert [2][2] James [1][1]) was born October, 1807, and married August 19, 1830, Mary

Mitchell, daughter of William Mitchell and Janet Galbraith. He emigrated from Scotland to Clearmont County, Ohio, and was a farmer near Nicholsville. Children:

78. Janet McNair was married to ——— Dunn
79. Archibald McNair went to Chicago, Illinois
80. William McNair
81. Jane McNair was married to ——— Clark, of Minneapolis, Minnesota
82. Samuel McNair went to Neoga, Illinois
83. Hugh McNair
84. James McNair went to Holtville, California
85. Robert McNair went to Chadron, Nebraska
86. John McNair
87. Delmer McNair went to Troy, Ohio

FIFTH GENERATION

40. Robert McNair (James [13][4] Robert [4][3] Robert [2][2] James [1][1]) was born in Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, December 13, 1827, and emigrated to Winnebago County, Illinois, and became a farmer near the village of Winnebago. He married Ann Greenlee, daughter of Robert Greenlee and Mary Mitchell. He died in 1901. Children:

88. Robert McNair was born in 1862, and died unmarried in 1892
89. James McNair, of Winnebago, Illinois, married Elizabeth McMichael, daughter of Hugh McMichael and Mary Hill. Children: Robert McNair, Jean McNair, and Stewart McNair.
90. Ann McNair was married to Andrew D. Stewart, of Redwood Falls, Minnesota. Children: Helen Stewart, Wallace Stewart, and Douglas Stewart.
91. Mary McNair was married to Dr. William Doolittle, of Woodstock, Illinois. Child: Mary Elizabeth Doolittle
92. Sarah McNair, teacher, La Crosse, Wisconsin

41. Jean McNair (James [13][4] Robert [4][3] Robert [3][2] James [1][1]) was born in Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, January 16, 1834. She emigrated to America, lived in Ohio for a short time, then came to Winnebago County, Illinois. John C. Smith, a farmer, of Winnebago, Illinois, was her husband. She died in 1909. Children:

93. James M. Smith, farmer, Winnebago, married Clara Myers, daughter of William Myers. She died in 1912. They had no family. He was a talented, public-spirited man, largely self-educated, took an active part in local affairs, was an interesting public speaker, and held the office of justice of peace for many years. He died December 25, 1920.
94. Andrew D. Smith, retired farmer, Redwood Falls, Minnesota, married Annie Stewart, daughter of Donald Stewart and Catherine Watson. Children: Donald Smith, farmer, Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Elizabeth Smith, died 1919; John C. Smith, M.D., Chicago; Esther Smith, teacher in Iowa; Jean Smith, teacher in Porto Rico; and Dorothy Smith.
95. Annie Smith was married to George D. Bridgland, farmer, Byron Township, Ogle County, Illinois. Children: Boyd Bridgland, farmer near Winnebago, Illinois, and Everett Bridgland, farmer in Seward township, Winnebago County, Illinois.
96. Elizabeth Smith was married to David Greenlee, of Sydney, Australia. Children: Ellen Greenlee and Rose Greenlee.
97. Mattie Smith, Winnebago, Illinois
98. Jessie Smith was born September 5, 1873, and was married September 5, 1899, to Dr. Richard Bagley. She died December 20, 1908. Children: Kilmer Bagley, Helen Bagley, Elizabeth Bagley, Margaret Bagley, and William Bagley.
99. David Smith, deceased

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND JEANNIE BALLANTYNE[1]

2. ARNOLD DUNCAN MCNAIR (John [1][1]) was born March 4, 1885, in Highbury, London, England. On March 28, 1912, he was married to Marjorie Bailhache at Whetstone, London. Children:

5. Elizabeth Oona McNair was born February 7, 1913, at Crouch End, London
6. Clement John McNair was born January 11, 1915, at Cambridge, England
7. Margaret McNair was born November 3, 1916, at Dulwich, London; she died November 5, 1916, at Dulwich, England
8. Sheila Margaret Ramsey McNair was born February 19, 1918, at Cambridge, England
9. Ruth McNair was born February 25, 1924, at Cambridge, England

[1] The following is additional information to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* p. 30. Chicago, 1923. This information was either sent by Arnold Duncan McNair to James B. McNair or obtained from *Who's Who 1927.*

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND ANN CHAPMAN[1]

1. JOHN McNAIR. Children:
2. Andrew McNair
3. Allan Chapman McNair
4. Jeanie McNair
5. Ann McNair
6. Agnes McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. ANDREW McNAIR (John [1][1]) married Jane Bowman. Their children were:

9. John McNair
10. Jane McNair
11. John McNair
12. Margaret McNair
13. Ann McNair
14. David McNair
15. Matthew McNair
16. Agnes McNair
17. Andrew McNair
18. Janet McNair
19. Elizabeth McNair
20. Robert McNair
21. William McNair

THIRD GENERATION

14. DAVID McNAIR (Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born in Renfrew, Scotland, in 1831 and died in Middlesex, Ontario, Canada, in 1882. In 1857 he married in Montreal, Canada, Marion Lockhead. She was born in Renfrew, Scotland, in 1830 and died in Skelmorlie, Scotland, in 1913. Their children:

22. Andrew McNair resides at Denfield, Ontario

[1] Additional data to that in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 31–32. Chicago, 1923. This additional data was sent by Rev. John McNair, May 30, 1924.

23. Agnes McNair was married to Robert Walker, Kenmuir, St. Pollokshields, Scotland
24. John McNair, B.A., D.D., was born in Middlesex County, Ontario, on October 18, 1862. He was raised on the farm, was educated in the public school at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, Strathoy Collegiate Institute, the University of Toronto, Knox College, Goettingen University, and the Free Church College, Edinburgh. He was licensed to preach by the Toronto Presbytery, and was ordained into the charge at Waterloo, Ontario, by the Presbytery of Guelph. He was called to Oakville, Ontario, and from there to Petrolea, Ontario. He is now (1924) retired through ill health and is resident in London, Ontario (8 Christie Street), and is acting as clerk of the Presbytery of London.
25. David McNair, 1314 Second Street West, Santa Monica, California
26. Jeannie McNair was married to Robert Robson, Bawlf, Alberta, Canada

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND MARGARET CHAPMAN[1]

1. JOHN McNAIR was a farmer and resident of Banff near Macduff in the North of Scotland. He married Margaret Chapman, and they had several children. Among these is:

2. James McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. JAMES McNAIR (John [1][1]), a lithographer, married Louisa Tupman. Children:

3. Malcolm McNair
4. Ronald McNair, St. Helens, Westwood Park, Forest Hill, London, England
5. Emily McNair
6. Duncan McNair
7. Colin McNair

[1] This constitutes a corrected account as contained in a letter from Ronald McNair (4) to James B. McNair, dated June 12, 1923.

REV. JOHN JAMES McNAIR

John James McNair, Rectory, Odell, Sharnbrook, Beds.—St. Bees, 1886. Deacon, 1888, patron, 1889 Liv. R. of Odell; Dio. St. Alb., 1912. Formerly: C. of Ch. Ch. Everton, 1888–90; Ch. Ch. Burton-on-Trent, 1890–95; Drypool, Hull, 1896–98; Sec. National Waif's Association for W. of England, 1898–1905; for Birm. Heref. Ox. and Worc., 1905–10; for Ely, Pet. and Southw., 1910–12; C. of All SS. Derby, 1910–12.[1]

[1] *Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1920.* 51st Issue, London, 1920.

DESCENDANTS OF MATTHEW MACNAIR OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND[1]

1. Matthew Macnair was born and died in Glasgow, Scotland. The known children are:

2. John Ritchie Macnair
3. Thomas Maxwell Macnair
4. Matthew Macnair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to the neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wisconsin
5. Mary Macnair

SECOND GENERATION

2. John Ritchie Macnair (Matthew [1][1]) was born December 29, 1824, in Glasgow, Scotland, and died December, 1902, in Providence, Rhode Island. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Bennie. John Ritchie Macnair and Mary Bennie had issue:

6. Matthew Macnair
7. Robert Macnair was born in 1853, in Glasgow. He married in Providence, Rhode Island, Matilda Ring, who was born and died in Providence. They had no children.
8. Mary Macnair

John Ritchie Macnair married secondly Sarah Cathcart. She was born about 1843 in North of Ireland and died November, 1917, in Providence, Rhode Island. They were married in Glasgow, Scotland, and had the following children:

9. James Miller Macnair
10. William Mackintosh Macnair
11. David Macnair was born in 1875 in Glasgow, Scotland. He is married and lives in Poughkeepsie, New York.
12. Margaret Macnair was born April 3, 1878, in Glasgow, Scotland. She is a trained nurse and lives in Providence, Rhode Island.
13. George Carstairs Macnair was born March, 1881, in Providence, Rhode Island, and died there in April, 1927

[1] Data from Rev. William Mackintosh Macnair (10).

14. Janet Eliza Macnair was born December 12, 1882, in Providence, Rhode Island, and was married August, 1926, in Apponaug, Rhode Island

3. Thomas Maxwell Macnair (Matthew [1][1]) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and died in Brooklyn, New York. He lived for many years in Brooklyn where he was a wholesale dealer in toys. He was married and had five children:

15. Matthew Macnair
16. Robert Macnair
17. Margaret (?) Macnair
18. Janet Macnair
19. ——— Macnair

5. Mary Macnair (Matthew [1][1]) was born in Glasgow, Scotland. She came to America and was married to a Mr. Thompson. There was one child:

20. Margaret Thompson was married to Matthew Macnair (6), the son of John Ritchie Macnair (2)

THIRD GENERATION

6. Matthew Macnair (John Ritchie [2][2] Matthew [1][1]) was born in 1844 in Glasgow, Scotland, and died September 29, 1914, in Providence, Rhode Island. He married in Fall River, Massachusetts, Margaret Thompson (20), daughter of Mary Macnair (5) and Mr. Thompson. They have the following children:

21. Charles Macnair was born November 18, 1873, in Providence, Rhode Island
22. Thomas Macnair was born February, 1877, in Providence, Rhode Island. Both brothers carry on a business founded by their father in 1893 under the name "Macnair the Florist," 1 Broad Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

8. Mary Macnair (John Ritchie [2][2] Matthew [1][1]) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and died in Washington, D.C. She was married in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to George H. Schultze, a native of Hanover, Germany. They had two children:

23. George Schultz
24. Mary Schultze

9. James Miller Macnair (John Ritchie [2]² Matthew [1]¹) was born June, 1866, in Glasgow, Scotland. He married in 1905 in Mansfield, Massachusetts, Isabel Reid, a native of Nova Scotia. They have one child:

25. Isabel Macnair was born in May, 1907

10. William Mackintosh Macnair (John Ritchie [2]² Matthew [1]¹) was born December 25, 1870, in Glasgow, Scotland. With his parents and his sisters and brothers he left Scotland in April, 1879, for Providence, Rhode Island. The public schools, Brown University and Andover Theological Seminary were the institutions in which Mr. Macnair received his education. In 1901 he was called to the pastorate of the Orthodox Congregational Church in Mansfield, Massachusetts. Here he served for seven years and was then invited to become the pastor of the Prospect Congregational Church in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Here he is still in active service (1927), and the church under his leadership celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its founding in October, 1927.

On October 15, 1901, William Macnair married in Howard, Rhode Island, Amy Victoria Wickett, daughter of Rev. Richard King Wickett and Sarah Frances Knight. They have one child:

26. Luther Knight Macnair was born February 2, 1905, in Mansfield, Massachusetts. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High and Latin schools. In 1926 he was graduated from Harvard College with the A.B. degree and in 1927 he was given an A.M. degree from the same institution. Beginning September, 1927, he is a teacher of Latin in the Pomfret School (for boys), Pomfret, Connecticut.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT McNAIR AND JEAN HOLMES[1]

1. ROBERT McNAIR was born in 1703; the place of his birth is unknown. He married Jean Holmes and together they conducted a grocery and general store in Glasgow under the name of Robert McNair, Jean Holmes & Co. He died at Jeanfield Mansion (his country house) on June 7, 1779. They had two daughters, one of whom married John Finlayson, merchant in Glasgow, and a son of minister of Carstairs. Robert McNair must have had one son as later records would indicate.

2. Robert McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. ROBERT McNAIR's (Robert [1][1]) date and place of birth and the facts of his marriage are unknown. The records indicate the following sons:

3. Robert McNair was Bailee and Dean of Guild. He was a sugar refiner in Glasgow, being a partner of his father in the firm of Robert McNair and Sons of the Gallowgate Sugar Works. After the death of his father, the younger brother James became a partner, the firm becoming Robert & James McNair. Robert lived at "Belvidere" until about 1813 when he moved to Leith on his appointment as Collector of Customs there, and Belvidere was sold. He married a daughter of John McCall of Belvidere.
4. John McNair was a manufacturer. He married a daughter of Provost French.
5. James McNair built the large sugar house on the corner of Ingram and Queen streets. He became a partner of his brother Robert after the death of his father.

[1] Data obtained by Rebecca S. McNair from John McUre (alias Campbell), *Glasghu facies: A View of the City of Glasgow.* 2 vols. Glasgow: James Duncan, 1836.

DESCENDANTS OF WALTER McNAIR AND SUSANNA STEVEN[1]

1. WALTER McNAIR's date and place of birth is not known. He married Susanna Steven and they had one son:

2. Robert McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. ROBERT McNAIR (Walter [1][1]) was born October 13, 1692. On August 31, 1721, he married Christine Alexander. Their children were:

3. Robert McNair
4. James McNair

THIRD GENERATION

3. ROBERT McNAIR (Robert [2][2] Walter [1][1]) was born in 1722. He was a merchant in Glasgow. On November 15, 1761, he married Agnes Williamson, a daughter of Joseph Williamson, advocate in Edinburgh. The eldest daughter was:

5. Agnes McNair

4. JAMES McNAIR (Robert [2][2] Walter [1][1]) was born in 1723. He also was a merchant in Glasgow. He married Mary Buchanan on November 30, 1740. The fourth son was:

6. James McNair

FOURTH GENERATION

5. AGNES McNAIR (Robert [3][3] Robert [2][2] Walter [1][1]) was born in 1762. On April 19, 1789, she was married to her cousin, James (6). She died March 28, 1807. They had several children (see under 6).

[1] From data of James Alexander Hill Macnair (compiled partly from records of Barony Parish, Glasgow) and from letter to James B. McNair from J. Balfour Paul, court of the Lord Lyon, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

6. James McNair[1] (James [4][3] Robert [2][2] Walter [1][1]) was born in 1759. He went to Slamannan in 1788, where he was a minister. He married his cousin, Agnes (5), on April 19, 1789. He died April 15, 1798. Children:

7. Robert Macnair
8. Mary Macnair was born June 4, 1792
9. James Macnair was born April 1, 1794, and died in Mobile, Alabama, October 23, 1823
10. Agnes Macnair was born March 6, 1797

FIFTH GENERATION

7. Robert Macnair (James [6][4] James [4][3] Robert [2][2] Walter [1][1]) was born September 10, 1790. He was minister of the parish of Ballantrae in 1815; of Paisley Abbey in 1824. He received the degree of D.D. (Glasgow) April 12, 1842. On October 13, 1818, he married Jane Hill. She was the second daughter of George Hill, D.D. (1750–1819), Moderator of the Church of Scotland, Dean of the Thistle, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Principal of St. Andrew's University. Robert Macnair died July 22, 1851, and his wife died at Leith, March 1, 1871. Children:

11. Harriet Scott Macnair was born August 20, 1819, and died November 1, 1847
12. James Macnair
13. George Hill Macnair was born June 15, 1823, and died December 23, 1835
14. Agnes Macnair was born January 18, 1826, and died in 1872
15. Robert Macnair, M.D., minister of Gourock
16. Alexander Hill Macnair was born August 5, 1830. He was a civil engineer in India.
17. James Macnair

SIXTH GENERATION

17. James Macnair (Robert [7][5] James [6][4] James [4][3] Robert [2][2] Walter [1][1]) was born April 24, 1821. He was minister of Legerwood, 1841; of Auchtermuchty, 1853; and of Canongate, 1869. His first wife was Jane Mary Gregorson, whom he

[1] This is additional and more correct information for James Macnair (1), p. 25, of *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies.*

married in 1852. She was the daughter of John Gregorson, J.P., D.L. (Argyll), of Adtornish, and his wife, Mary Maclaine, daughter of Murdock, eighteenth Maclaine of Lochbine. Jane Gregorson Macnair died March 2, 1868. He married again in 1875 his cousin, Harriet Hill, daughter of Professor Hill, of Glasgow. They had no children. James Macnair died in 1888. The children of James and Jane Macnair are:

18. Mary Macnair was born August 31, 1853, and died November 18, 1871
19. Robert Macnair was born April 17, 1855. He was a stockbroker in Edinburgh. His wife was Eba Tweedie, a daughter of General W. Tweedie. Robert Macnair died May 21, 1904. They had no children.
20. John Gregorson Macnair, a banker in Edinburgh, was born September 27, 1857, and died March 29, 1899
21. Angus Gillian Maclaine Macnair was born March 18, 1860. He was a railway engineer in Mexico, and died there February 28, 1903.
22. James Alexander Hill Macnair

SEVENTH GENERATION

22. James Alexander Hill Macnair (James [17]^{6} Robert [7]^{5} James [6]^{4} James [4]^{3} Robert [2]^{2} Walter [1]^{1}) was born October 23, 1861. He is a Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, Dundee, and London. On January 4, 1890, he married Helen Dalrymple Shaw, daughter of Colonel E. W. Shaw and Jane Houldsworth Shaw, both of Ayrshire. Helen Shaw Macnair died August 2, 1895. On March 2, 1905, Mr. Macnair married Nina Lambert, daughter of C. E. Lambert, of Effingham, Surrey. There was one child by the first marriage:

23. Marjorie Maclaine Macnair was born October 7, 1894. She was married to John Graham-Campbell, younger, of Shirvan, Argyll. They have one child, Dugald Graham-Campbell, born January 11, 1921.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM McNAIR AND MARY MITCHELL[1]

1. WILLIAM McNAIR was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and died in Nicholsville, Ohio, August 30, 1916. He married August 20, 1830, in Argyleshire, Scotland, Mary Mitchell. She was born in Argyleshire and is now dead. Children:

2. Janet McNair was born May 24, 1831, in Argyleshire, and died in Nicholsville, Ohio, February 19, 1894
3. Archibald McNair was born in Argyleshire, May 26, 1833; now deceased
4. William McNair was born June 21, 1835, and died April 25, 1836
5. William McNair
6. Jane McNair was born August 15, 1839; she was married in Nicholsville, Ohio; and died June 23, 1875
7. Samuel McNair was born January 13, 1842; he married May 11, 1890, in Neoga, Illinois; and died September 26, 1902
8. Hugh McNair was born December 18, 1845; he married at Laurel, Ohio; and died July 18, 1918
9. James McNair was born February 21, 1848
10. Robert McNair was born September 16, 1852
11. John McNair was born March 12, 1857; he died September 23, 1866

SECOND GENERATION

5. WILLIAM McNAIR (William [1][1]) was born June 1, 1837; he married at Teesberg, Ohio; and died August 30, 1916. Child:

12. Walter McNair

THIRD GENERATION

12. WALTER McNAIR (William [5][2] William [1][1]) was born at Nicholsville, Ohio, December 8, 1879. On December 4, 1911, he married in San Bernardino, California, Florence Meade. She was born March 1, 1880, at Fort Collins, Colorado. Their children are:

[1] Data sent by Robert McNair of 2243 West 20th Street, Los Angeles, California, to James B. McNair, May 2, 1924.

13. Edward C. McNair was born June 14, 1913, at San Bernardino, California, and resides at Colton, California
14. Raymond R. McNair was born September 16, 1916, at Colton, California, and resides at Colton
15. Walter Robert McNair was born October 6, 1921, at Colton, California, and resides at Colton
16. William Raynor McNair was born October 6, 1921, at Colton, California, and resides at Colton

MARRIAGE RECORDS

DIOCESE OF DUBLIN

1. Mary McNair and John Nash, 1750.[1]
2. Robert McNair and Susanna Strahan, 1738.[2]

ST. CATHERINE PARISH, DUBLIN

3. Robert McNair and Elizabeth Dunn, June 25, 1738, by lycence and by Mr. Maxwell.

KILMORE AND ARDAGH

4. Frances McNore and James Miller, 1723. In Kilmore and Ardagh Diocesian marriage licence bonds from the earliest to 1800.

[1] *Index to Grant Books and to Original Wills of the Diocese of Dublin to 1800.* Printed in the *Deputy Keeper's Report No. 36.*

[2] *Ibid.*

BURIAL RECORDS

DERRY CATHEDRAL, PARISH OF TEMPLEMORE

1. John McNare, Mariner, buried January, 1660.[1]

COUNTY DOWN, WARRINGSTOWN PARISH

2. Ann McNarey. Inscription on Monument, "Here Lieth the Body of Ann wife of John McNarey of Warringstown who departed this Life March 12th 1788 aged 69 years."[2]

COUNTY DONEGAL, DONAGHMORE PARISH

3. "There are a number of very old gravestones in the burial ground, but most of the oldest are either undecipherable or quite covered up."[3]

It is from this parish that David McNair and Thomas McNair came to Pennsylvania.[4]

COUNTY DONEGAL, TABOYNE PARISH

4. "Tayboyne is the family burying ground of the McNairs to this day."[5]

It is from this parish that John McNair came to America.[6]

[1] In published Parish Register.

[2] *Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland,* Vol. IV (1898–1900), p. 218.

[3] *Ibid.,* p. 20.

[4] See James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 123, 251.

[5] Letter dated March 23, 1925, from Miss Jennie H. McNair, Castleblaugh, Newtowncunningham, County Donegal, Ireland, to James B. McNair.

[6] See James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* p. 157.

TESTAMENTS

CONNOR DIOCESE

1. John McNair, Ramaon, 1787.[1]

ADDITIONAL LEGAL RECORDS

1. McEnawe, October 3, 1585. Among the names of 41 M's, Macks, who surrendered their Irish names and inheritance and received their lands by patent to them and their heirs in English succession is this entry.[1a]

2. Gerrot McEnawe. Grant to in Barony of Dromahue in the County of Leitrim.[2]

3. Shane McEnier had land in Tommore, Manor of Castle Magingen, County of Wicklow.[3]

4. William McNa, of Waterford. Grant of English liberty to him and his issue.[4]

5. James McNair of Killenduff, County Sligo, 1750. A memorial of a deed dated 23 December 1750 by which James McNair of Killenduff, County Sligo, Farmer, did assign unto Jane Caddan of Sligo, spinster, an annuity of £12 to be issuing out of Carrowkeele in the Barony of Tyeragh County Sligo during the term the said James hath of the premises. To wit for his life and that of *William and David McNair,* his sons, and by said deed John Irwin, the lessor, did grant to the said Jane Caddan a continuation of said annuity if she outlived the said lives. McNair to Caddan.[5]

6. William McNair of Killenduff, County Sligo, 1761. A memorial of an indenture dated the 13th October 1761 between Patrick Conolly of Ballymoney and William McNair of Killenduff

[1] Diocesan Wills.

[1a] *State Papers Domestic Elizabeth,* Vol. CXX (Calendar), p. 582.

[2] Close Rolls Charles I Patent 4 Charles I, part 5, 46 dorso (Calendar).

[3] Inquisitions 9 James I (Calendar).

[4] *Deputy Keeper's Report No. 9, Fiants.*

[5] *Registry of Deeds,* 150–387–102466.

whereby the said Patrick Conolly did agree to perfect a lease of his part of the *lands of Ballymoney* for 21 years commencing 1st November next after date of said articles at a rent of £19 the said Conolly reserving to himself six acres to be laid out for him joining Killenduff. Witnessed by Francis Armstrong of Ballymoney, County Sligo, farmer. McNair to Conolly.[6]

7. John McNare of Gortnarren, County Tyrone, 1789. A memorial of articles of agreement dated 19th June, 1789, between John McNare and Owen Hughes both of Gortnarren in the parish of Clonfeackle, County of Tyrone, by which said John McNair doth set unto the said Hughes and his heirs for 31 years six acres Irish plantation measure of his holding in Gortnarren at a rent of 15/- per acre. . . . . McNare to Hughes.[7]

John McNare of Creogh, County Down, 1803. A memorial of a deed of release dated 15th February 1803 between John McNair of Cregogh, County Down, muslin manufacturer and Thomas Stott of Dromore, County Down, merchant assignees of the estate of William Close of Newforge, muslin manufacturer of the first part said Close of the second part and John Gregg of Belfast, County Antrim, Esq., of the third part whereby the said John McNair, Thomas Stott and William Close for the consons therein mentioned did release and confirm unto the said John Gregg that parcel of land of Dromo formerly in possession of Robert Law of Magheralin Clk. deceased near Magheralin Bridge, County Down. McNare to Gregg.[8]

9. Alexander McNarry, William McNarry of Crossgar, County Down 1717. A memorial of a deed of surrender dated 20th October 1717 between Thomas Fox of Hillsborough County Down Gent. Francis Burrows of Lisady in said County Hosier Owen Gilmore of Dray in said county, farmer, Mary Gilmore, widow, William Manson of Ballylinny gent. Thomas Greagh of Lisnesure farmer, David Creagh of Lisnasure farmer, John Crosier of Loughans farmer, James Martin, Charles Raney and Alexr Clark all of Ballylenny, farmers, Sarah Baxter Widow of John Baxter decd Robert and John

[6] *Ibid.*, 211–449–140764.

[7] *Ibid.*, 436–183–282169.

[8] *Ibid.*, 550–442–366379.

Baxter, *Alexr McNarry, William McNarry,* Alexr Kinnear, Wm. Gilmore, William Garmory, David Watson, Wm. Gordon, Timothy McBrinn, Bryan McGrady, farmers and Martha McCullough, Widow of John McCullagh decd all of Crossgar, Wm. Brannon, Phelemy Hanigan, Hugh McCartan, Daniel O'Fegan, John O'Fegan, Owen McCartan all of Crossan farmers, Daniel O'Heir, Daniel O'Murrigan, Patrick Breen, Edward Toall, Patrick Maghrall, Patrick Maguinity, farmers, Margaret Hannah Widow, Phelemy McKenna, farmers and Katherine his wife all of Croan, John Forsyth Senr of Dromore Gent. Samuel Black of Tullylisky farmer all in the County Down, Thos. Rogers and James Hollyday farmers Mary Hollyday Widow of James Hollyday Junr deceased and Richd Mulligan farmer and Eliz. his wife all of Drumgastry, Valentine Harrison farmer, Frances Toulerton widow of James Toulerton decd and James their eldest son all of Moyraverty, Robert Huett and John Robinson farmer, Alice Huatt widow of Mark Huatt, John their son and John Huatt, Senior, farmer all of Clendrutt and Edward Bond of Ardmagh Gent. exor and devisee of Walter Bond late of Aghnecloy Gent. deceased all in Co. Ardmagh of the one part and Charles Campbell of Dublin Esq. and Edward Trevor Esq. son and heir of the Right Honble Sir. John Trevor Knight decd late master of the Rolls of the High Court of Chancery of the other part. The said deed mentions that the above Thomas Fox, ... *Alex. McNarry Wm. McNarry,* etc., do hold and enjoy the lands of Grange alias Granshaugh ats Ballyfinish, Drey ats Drie, ats Dromeviady ats Ballydrey, Lurganvicknavly ats Ballylurganovicknavly, Crossgar, Crossan ats Carry Crossan ats Ballycarry Crossan, Croan ats Crowoon, Lisnesure ats Lisneseer, Ballymackanallan and Ballyleny all in Co. Down, the lands of Clondrut ats Clondroot, Drumgasky, ats Ballydrumgasky, Moyraverty ats Moyvasty, Corglass ats Ballyaghnarigall and Derrycarn ats Evan Island all in Co. Armagh for divers estates of Freehold for two or three or more lives whereof the next and immediate estate did belong to said Edward Trevor in order to enable him to suffer common recovery of the said lands they have agreed to surrender the same so as they be not prejudiced thereby and the said Trevor hath by Indenture of bargain dated the 20th Seeptember sold the said lands to the said Campbell to the intent to make him tenant to the freehold of same premises that common recovery

might thereupon be had. In which Deed of Surrender there is a provisoe that if the said Trevor do not pay unto each and every of said tenants the sum of £3000-0-0 apiece on the 30th of February next ensuing the date of said Deed of Surrender, then the said Deed to be void. McNarry to Campbell.[9]

Besides the sources given in the preceding the following records have been searched.

In London (by Miss B. Eliott Lockhart):

The Calendars of Carew mss.

Patent Rolls Henry VIII—Elizabeth Chancery Enrollments 1830–37 Inquisitions, Vols. I and II.

Grants of Land under Commission of Grace 36. Charles II and James II (1684, 1688).

The Manchester Papers printed 8th Report of Hist. mss. com.

Ormonde Papers.

Carte Papers 32nd Deputy Keeper's Report App. I.

Irish Affairs 29th to 31st Deputy Keeper's Report.

Calendar of Chancery Enrolments. Palmers Index, Vols. 108–109–10 being references to grants of office, liberties in Ireland.

Calendar of State Papers. Irish Series. Adventures for Land, etc., 1615—(all the volumes).

In Dublin (by Miss Irene O'Farrell):

Parish records of St. John, Patrick, Michan, Catherine, Peter & Kevin, Nicholas Without, Andrew, Anne, Auden, Bride, Marie, Luke & Werburgh all in Dublin Liberties of Cashel, & Monkstown, County Dublin all of which have been published—without finding any references to the name.

Searched Index to Prerogative Grants 1596 to 1800 in the Public Record Office—found no reference.

Diocesan Marriage License Bonds from the earliest to 1800:

Clogher—none.

Down, Connor & Dromore—none.

Armagh—none.

Diocesan Wills from the earliest to 1800:

Armagh and Drogheda—none.

Clogher—none.

Derry—none.

[9] *Ibid.*, 1708 to 1809, 20–241–10473.

MILITARY RECORDS, 1630–66

COUNTY TYRONE

1. Robert McNar, sword and pike. County Tyrone, Barony de Dungannan. Henry Steward, Esq. undertaker of 1500 acres, the names of his men and armes.[1]

COUNTY DONEGAL

2. Owen McNair, sword and pike. County Donnagall, Barony de Rapho. The Lord Duke of Lynox undertaker of 4000 acres his men and armes.[2]

3. John Narries, act of settlement (1666).[3]

4. John Nary, act of settlement (1666).[4]

5. Walter Narr, act of settlement (1666).[5]

[1] *The Muster Roll of Ulster.* Additional manuscript, No. 4770 British Museum: ff. 83, 83d.

[2] *The Muster Roll of Ulster.* Additional manuscript No. 4770 British Museum ff. 179, 180d. Also William M. Mervine, "The Scotch Settlers in Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography,* Vol. XXXVI (1912), pp. 257–72, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

[3] *Index of Names, Certificates for Adventurers, Soldiers, etc.,* Vol. XXVIII, p. 45.

[4] *Ibid.,* Vol. XVI, p. 58.

[5] *Index of Names, Adjudications in Favour of the 1649 Affairs,* Vol. II, p. 88. The rolls in which these three names (3, 4, 5) occur have been destroyed in the fire at the Public Record Office, April 26–27, 1916.

LIST OF PROTESTANT HOUSEHOLDERS IN ULSTER, IRELAND, 1740

A handwritten copy of this list which is to be found in a Boston library has been searched for the following names: McNare, McNary, McEnawe, McEnirr, McNa, McNarry, McNar, Narries, Nary, Narr, McAnear, McAnair, McNair, McNear, McNeir. Nothing in the foregoing spellings of the name has been discovered, but the following was found:

"A List of All the Names of the Protestant house-keepers in the Several Baronies of Dunluce Walke . . . . . Returned . . . . . Under the Inspection of Gustavus Henderson Supervisor of Londonderry Survey Ann: 1740."

Parish Desart, Barony Colrane, County Derry:

No. 1806, Wm. McAnarrey
No. 1808, Robt. McAnarrey
No. 1809, Wm. McAnarrey
No. 1860, Wm. McAnarrey
No. 1876, Uido McAnarey

Parish Belerashane (Ballyrashane) Barony Colrane, County Derry:

No. 2101, Hu McNagh

"List of all the names of all Protestant Housekeepers in Londonderry Walk under the Inspection of Gustavus Henderson Supervisor of Hearth money of Londonderry, Survey Anno 1740."

No. 1014, John Norry, parish Bellinasalloh, Barrony Tyrkeering, Co. Londonderry

No. 1108, Robert Norry, parish Greenhall, Barrony Tyrkeering, Co. Londonderry.

No. 1117, Robert Norry, parish Carnan, Barrony Tyrkeering, Co. Londonderry

No. 1487, Alexr. Norry, parish Templemore, Barrony Tyrkeering, Co. Londonderry

McNAIRS ON ROLL OF HONOR OF SERVICE IN THE WORLD WAR[1] FROM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN IRELAND

First Bangor Congregation, Bangor Ards, County Down
Robert McNair, killed

St. Enoch's Congregation, Belfast, County Antrim
Robert McNair, wounded

Hillhall Congregation, Lisburn, Dromore, County Antrim
John McNair, killed
William McNair

Railway Street Congregation, Lisburn, Dromore, County Antrim
Isaac McNair, killed
John McNair

Rutland Square Church (now Abbey Church), Dublin
Charles J. McNair
Andrew J. McNair
Robert H. McNair

[1] List given by Rev. W. J. Lowe.

McNAIR MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND (1923)[1]

Trinity United Congregation, Letterkenny, County Donegal
- Nathaniel McNair

First Ray Congregation, Manorcunningham, County Donegal
- Henry McNair
- John McNair

Second Ray Congregation, Manorcunningham, County Donegal
- Stevenson McNair
- S. McNair (C'namart)
- Miss M. McNair
- S. McNair (Lisclamerty)
- David McNair
- Miss J. H. McNair
- John A. McNair
- Sam McNair

Blackrock Congregation, Dublin, County Dublin[2]
- A. T. McNair

Lisburn Railway Street Congregation, Dromore, County Antrim
- William McNair

English Congregation, Dungannon, County Tyrone
- Miss McNair

[1] *Yearbook of the Presbytery of Letterkenny for 1923.* Letterkenny: McKinney and O'Callaghan, 1924.

[2] The last three names were found by Rev. W. J. Lowe, who examined yearbooks of twenty-six presbyteries. Of the thirty-five presbyteries, seven do not issue yearbooks.

DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER McNAIR AND ———[1]

1. ALEXANDER McNAIR was the father of the following two children who were baptized in the Second Ray Presbyterian Church, Letterkenny, County Donegal:

2. Margaret McNair was baptized May 10, 1872

3. Samuel McNair was baptized October 19, 1873

[1] Notes by Miss Irene O'Farrell.

DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER McNAIR AND ANNIE STEVENSON[1]

1. Alexander McNair was born in Drumcairn and died there in November, 1881. He married in Manorcunningham Annie Stevenson, who was born in Drumcairn, Letterkenny, and died there in 1891. Their children are:

2. James McNair was born in Drumcairn and baptized in 1832. He was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in America.
3. John McNair was born in Drumcairn, married, and died in Glasgow, Scotland
4. Simon McNair was born in Drumcairn, and died there unmarried
5. Alexander McNair was born in Drumcairn, married in Melbourne, Australia, and died in Melbourne
6. William McNair was born in Drumcairn, was baptized March, 1841, married in Melbourne, Australia, and died in Melbourne
7. Stephenson McNair was born in Drumcairn and died there May 6, 1924. He was unmarried.
8. David McNair was born in Drumcairn, married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in Philadelphia
9. Joseph McNair was born in Drumcairn, married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in Philadelphia
10. Sarah McNair was born in Drumcairn, baptized May, 1852, and is living, unmarried

[1] Notes by Miss O'Farrell.

DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER McNAIR AND REBECCA WILSON[1]

1. Alexander McNair married Rebecca Wilson. They had the following children:

2. David McNair
3. A son living in Glasgow, Scotland
4. A son who died when young
5. A daughter living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
6. A daughter living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SECOND GENERATION

2. David McNair (Alexander [1][1]) married Annie Thomas. Their children are:

7. Agnes Isobel McNair was born at Lisclamarty September 3, 1912
8. David Alexander McNair was born at Lisclamarty February 23, 1914

[1] Copied by Miss O'Farrell from Baptismal Register of Second Ray Presbyterian Church, Manorcunningham.

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID McNAIR AND ———[1]

1. David McNair was the father of the following children who were baptized in the Second Ray Presbyterian Church, Letterkenny, County Donegal:

2. Alexander McNair was baptized August, 1844
3. Samuel McNair was baptized May, 1854
4. Alexander McNair was baptized May, 1858
5. Mary Jane McNair was baptized November, 1859
6. Rebecca McNair was baptized May, 1861

[1] Copied by Miss O'Farrell from Baptismal Register of Second Ray Presbyterian Church, Manorcunningham.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND MARY BURKE[1]

1. JOHN McNAIR of Gortree, son of John McNair, married November 13, 1855, Mary Burke, daughter of Robert Burke, in the Presbyterian Church of Newtown Cunningham. They have the following children:

2. John McNair, dead
3. Alexander McNair living in Australia
4. Robert McNair
5. William McNair
6. Thomas McNair
7. James McNair
8. Leslie McNair, dead
9. Margaret McNair was married to William McClintoch
10. Annie McNair

SECOND GENERATION

5. WILLIAM McNAIR (John [1][1]) is living and has a son:

11. William McNair was born in Gortree, and is now residing in Londonderry. He is married and has children.

[1] Copied by Miss O'Farrell from Register of Newtown Cunningham Presbyterian Church.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND REBECCA McNAIR[1]

1. JOHN McNAIR was born in Drumcairn in 1803 and died in Carrignamart in 1886. In 1863 he married Rebecca McNair in the Second Ray Presbyterian Church, Letterkenny, County Donegal. She was born in Lisclamarty about 1840 and died in Carrignamart in 1913. They had the following children:

2. Samuel McNair, born in Carrignamart, is living unmarried
3. James McNair, born in Carrignamart in 1867, is living unmarried
4. Mary McNair, born in Carrignamart, is living, married, but has no children
5. John Davis McNair, born in Carrignamart, is living unmarried
6. Rebecca Jane McNair, born in Carrignamart, is living unmarried

[1] Notes by Miss O'Farrell.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND MARTHA QUIGLEY[1]

1. JOHN McNAIR who died in Londonderry was married February 3, 1863, in the First Ray Presbyterian Church in Manorcunningham to Martha Quigley. Martha Quigley was born in Ruskey and died in Londonderry. Their children are:

2. John William McNair was born in Drumcairn April 20, 1864, died in Londonderry
3. Samuel McNair was born in Drumcairn April 30, 1866
4. James McNair was born in Drumcairn March 31, 1869, died in Londonderry
5. Rebecca McNair was born in Drumcairn February 2, 1871
6. Isabella McNair was born in Drumcairn May 17, 1874. She was married November 15, 1894, in the First Ray Presbyterian Church, Manorcunningham.

[1] Notes by Miss O'Farrell.

DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL McNAIR AND SARAH JANE KARR[1]

1. NATHANIEL McNAIR was born in 1836 at Duballagh, four miles from Letterkenny. He died at Killyclug, June 14, 1890. About the year 1861 he married Sarah Jane Karr. She was born at Killyclug in 1834 and died there December 11, 1905. Their children were:

2. Hugh McNair was born at Killyclug, died young
3. William McNair was born at Killyclug, died young
4. James McNair was born at Killyclug, died young
5. Nathaniel McNair was born at Killyclug October 30, 1870, and is living (1925)
6. Jane McNair was born at Killyclug, died when twenty-six years of age
7. Lizzie McNair was born at Killyclung, died young

[1] Notes by Miss O'Farrell.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM McNAIR AND ———[1]

1. WILLIAM McNAIR, of whom the facts concerning his birth, marriage, and death are not in the compiler's possession, had the following children:

2. John McNair
3. Joseph McNair went to America
4. Alexander McNair went to America
5. Nancy McNair went to America

SECOND GENERATION

2. JOHN McNAIR (William [1][1]) was born in Gortree, County Donegal, Ireland, and died in County Donegal, October 11, 1897, when about seventy-five years of age. On October 31, 1848, he married in Newtown Cunningham Fannie Stewart, a daughter of Henry Stewart. She was born in Gortree, County Donegal, and died in County Donegal in 1920, aged ninety-seven years. Mr. McNair was a blacksmith and owner of two good-sized farms. Both Mr. and Mrs. McNair were members of the First Ray Presbyterian Church of Manorcunningham. Their children are:

6. William McNair
7. Andrew McNair was born in Gortree, January 6, 1852
8. John McNair was born in Gortree November 23, 1853
9. Henry McNair
10. Margaret McNair was born in Gortree, October 20, 1859
11. Mary Anne McNair was born in Moneymore, November 23, 1862, and died October 19, 1890
12. Alexander McNair was born in Moneymore in 1864, and died while young
13. Fanny McNair was born in Moneymore, May 11, 1865

[1] Notes by Miss O'Farrell from Register of Newtown Cunningham Presbyterian Church; Baptismal Register, Second Ray Presbyterian Church, Manorcunningham.

THIRD GENERATION

6. William McNair (John [2][2] William [1][1]) was born in Gortree, October 14, 1849, and died previous to 1925. He was married to Margaret Harris who was born in Ardriadibion. They have the following children:

14. John Alexander McNair was born in Ardriadibion in 1882
15. Jane Harris McNair was born in Ardriadibion, November 18, 1883

9. Henry McNair (John [2][2] William [1][1]) was born in Gortree, April 11, 1856. On June 21, 1881, he married, in the First Ray Presbyterian Church of Manorcunningham, Rachel Hodge. Rachel Hodge was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham. Their children are:

16. John McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, April 30, 1882
17. Henry McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, January 12, 1884
18. Rachel Jane McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, May 1, 1886
19. Fanny Stewart McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, August 5, 1889. She was married in Letterkenny Presbyterian Church, March, 1920.
20. Mary McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, in 1890
21. Martha McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, December 27, 1892. She was married in Armagh.
22. William McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, in December, 1895
23. Elizabeth McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, July 27, 1898
24. Andrew McNair was born in Moneyhaughley, Manorcunningham, January 7, 1901

McNAIRS IN CANADA

DESCENDANTS OF DUNCAN MacNAIR AND MARY MacNAIR[1]

1. DUNCAN MacNAIR married his cousin Mary MacNair. They lived to be quite old. Issue:

2. James MacNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. JAMES MacNAIR (Duncan [1][1]) was a farmer in Loch Fyne, Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland. He married Elizabeth Crawford near Loch Fyne. Her father was Donald Crawford and her mother Christina McNicol. They were all fisher-folk and farmers near Loch Fyne.

When James MacNair and Elizabeth Crawford left Scotland for Canada in 1822 they had four children. James had "heard great things of Canada" and saw this bill stuck on a bill board near the church in Inverary:

FOR QUEBEC

The ship "Earl of Buckinghamshire," Thomas Johnston, master, now at Greenock, intended to be dispatched on May 15. The superior qualifications of the ship are well known. Passengers will be taken on moderate terms, proportioned to the accommodation they may respectively require. Apply to Mr. Robert Lamond, Ingram street, Glasgow, or to Q. and J. Leitch, Greenock; 8th. April, 1822.

There was no cholera on board but plenty of seasickness. Mrs. MacNair was seasick, and her only previous illness was eight weeks of typhus fever in Scotland.

The first place in Canada that Mr. and Mrs. MacNair lived was at Port Lewis, on Lake St. Francis. After two years they moved, going to a two-hundred-acre farm near Chateauguay river.[1a]

[1] Additions and corrections to the record in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 44–45. Chicago, 1923.

[1a] *Montreal Daily Witness,* p. 8, date unknown but previous to May 26, 1923, when the newspaper clipping was received from Mrs. William Caldwell, by James B. McNair.

Children:[2]

3. Mary MacNair
4. Duncan MacNair married Margaret Miller and has four sons
5. Donald MacNair
6. Christina MacNair was married to John Stirling and has three sons and three daughters
7. Alexander MacNair married Katie McDonald and has three daughters
8. Catherine MacNair was married to Jonas Spencer and has three sons and four daughters
9. James MacNair married Elizabeth Warden and has three sons and five daughters; two children died when young
10. Archibald MacNair married Fannie Crinklaw and has one daughter
11. John MacNair
12. Elizabeth MacNair was married to John Warden and has three sons and three daughters

THIRD GENERATION

11. John MacNair (James [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) married Christina Caldwell and has four sons and eight daughters:

13. Katherine MacNair was married to J. F. Smellie
14. Annie J. MacNair married S. M. Irvine, Letellier, Manitoba, Canada
15. Jessie MacNair was married to William Caldwell and has six sons and three daughters; residence (1923), RR. No. 3, Huntingdon, Quebec, Canada

[2] Data from Mrs. William Caldwell (1923).

DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL McNAIR AND ——— HENDERSON[1]

SECOND GENERATION

5. NATHANIEL McNAIR (Nathaniel [1][1]) married Martha Archibald. Their son:

42. James A. MacNair was born near Dalhousie, New Brunswick, August 11, 1865. He was educated at Jacquet River, N. B., and engaged in the mercantile business at New Brunswick and Quebec until 1892 when he removed to British Columbia. With his brother he built a small shingle mill at Hastings, which has developed into the firm of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co. of which he was president and general manager. This company also owned mills in Whatcom County, Washington. For several years he was president of the Vancouver Association and was actively engaged in the Y.M.C.A. He married Minnie G. McKay (1911).

THIRD GENERATION

14. ARCHIBALD McNAIR (Archibald [2][2] Nathaniel [1][1]) was married to Georgina May Anderson and resided at Little Cascapedia, Quebec. Children:

67. Janet Ferguson McNair was married to William Meikle, Leggatts Point, Metes Beach, Quebec
68. Georgina May McNair (deceased) was married to George Campbell, Metes, Quebec
69. Annabelle Catherine McNair was married to Walter S. Smith, Campbellton, N.B.
70. Grace Hamilton McNair died unmarried
71. Martha Nettie McNair was married to James S. T. Wishart, Verdun, Quebec
72. Wanda Stella McNair was married to Reginald Roulston, Lancaster, Quebec

[1] Additional data to that found in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 47–49. Chicago, 1923.

73. William E. Sanford McNair resides at Huntingdon, Quebec. He married Gertrude Adams.
74. Herman Alexander McNair (deceased)
75. Priscilla Grace McNair is in the Women's Department, Nesbit, Thomson & Co. Ltd., Investment Bankers, Montreal, Quebec[1]

35. NATHANIEL MCNAIR (Nathaniel [5][2] Nathaniel [1][1]), 815 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia, was born in Archibald Settlement, New Brunswick, October 19, 1850. He has been a Freemason for more than fifty-two years. He married in New Mills, New Brunswick, Catherine Cook. She was born in New Mills and died in St. Johns, New Brunswick. Children:

60. Elizabeth Jane McNair was born August 10, 1878. She was married to Nathan Walker.
56. Nathaniel James David McNair was born October 1, 1879. He is married, and is engaged in the lumber business.
57. Robert Daniel McNair was born February 21, 1881
58. Irvin Clifford McNair was born September 20, 1882, and is married
61. Catherine Emma Cook McNair died in Blaine, Washington. She was married to Stafford Graham.

Nathaniel McNair married secondly Margaret Cook in Campbellton, New Brunswick. She was born July 29, 1865, in Clauchaig, Scotland. Children:

59. Gordon Edgar McNair was born March 12, 1890, at Eel River, New Brunswick. He is married and was the manager of the Union Oil Station at Blaine, Washington.
62. Ida Hildred McNair was born September 30, 1891, and was married to Harry Janes
66. Olive McNair was born September 22, 1901, at Sumas, Washington

[1] Data from Priscilla Grace McNair, June 27, 1927.

McNAIRS OF GEORGIA

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN F. McNAIR AND SARAH ANGELINE HEARNE[1]

1. John F. McNair married Sarah Angeline Hearne in 1864. She was the daughter of Abner and Keziah Hearne and was born in 1844. In 1895 she was living at the old Abner Hearne place 7 miles north of Colquitt, Georgia. John F. McNair died in 1878. Children:

2. W. Odie McNair was born April 9, 1865. He married Josephine Phillips in May, 1887, and they have three children.
3. Lizzie A. McNair was born July 29, 1867. She was married to W. B. Sheppard, December, 1886, and they have seven children.
4. Sarah Keziah McNair was born June 27, 1869. She was married to Emil Moody in 1890. They have two children.
5. Abner S. McNair was born February 4, 1871. He married Jeannie Bush in 1895. They have one child.
6. Robert D. McNair was born April 15, 1872
7. Lillian McNair was born November 1, 1873. She was married to Dr. O. B. Bush in 1894.
8. Bryant L. McNair was born June 20, 1875. He married Theresa Middleton in 1897.
9. Johnnie Pearl McNair was born December 27, 1877

[1] Data obtained by James B. McNair from William T. Hearne, *Brief History and Genealogy of the Hearne Family*, p. 497. Kansas City, Missouri: Hudson Kimberley Publishing Co., 1895.

McNAIRS OF ILLINOIS

DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER McNAIR AND MARY ARMOUR

1. ALEXANDER McNAIR was born in Campbelltown, Scotland, June 7, 1828. He came to Boone County, Illinois, in 1842. In 1877 he was a farmer and stock raiser and owned 285 acres of land valued at $14,250. This was located in Section 7, Caledonia Township. Up to 1877 he had been county supervisor for two years and county assessor for one term. On October 20, 1853, he married Mary Armour. She was born in Campbelltown, Scotland. Post-office address, Caledonia Station.[1] Children:

2. Elizabeth McNair
3. Catherine McNair
4. Mary McNair
5. Jeanette McNair
6. James McNair
7. Alexander McNair

[1] *The Past and Present of Boone County, Illinois,* p. 387. H. F. Kett and Company, Chicago, 1877.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS McNAIR AND PRUDA KEELER[1]

1. THOMAS McNAIR and his wife Pruda Keeler were natives of New York and Indiana. They came to Illinois in 1829 and obtained over 300 acres of land. There were children, the third son of whom is:

2. J. B. McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. J. B. McNAIR (Thomas [1][1]) was born in 1839 in Rush County, Indiana. When he was twenty-two he enlisted in the 32d Illinois Volunteers. He served at Forts Henry and Donelson and in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, LaGrange, Bolivar, the siege of Vicksburg, and others. At Natchez he re-enlisted, after which he was sent up to the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, then joined General Sherman's march, appearing in grand review at Washington, and thence to Leavenworth, where he was discharged, having risen to be second lieutenant. He was wounded while on the march, and his health was permanently broken from long and arduous service.

On April 7, 1864, he married Tempa Eidson, daughter of Dr. W. H. Eidson, of Ohio. Mr. McNair was Past Master and Royal Arch Chapter Mason, Odd Fellow, and a member of the G.A.R. and a Republican. There was one child:

3. Daisy K. McNair

[1] Data from *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper, and Richmond, Illinois,* pp. 516–17. Chicago: F. A. Battey Co., 1884.

McNAIRS OF MARYLAND

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND SARAH ———[1]

1. JOHN McNAIR was born in 1773. He married Sarah ——— in 1800, and died in 1844. There was one child:

2. James C. McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. JAMES C. McNAIR (John [1][1]) was born in 1812. He married December 16, 1847, in Cumberland, Maryland, Mary T. Brant, the daughter of Craten W. Brant and Miss Tippett, probably of West Virginia. Children:

3. John James McNair
4. ——— McNair was born at Cumberland, Maryland
5. ——— McNair was born at Cumberland, Maryland
6. ——— McNair was born at Cumberland, Maryland

After the fourth child was born the parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIRD GENERATION

3. JOHN JAMES McNAIR (James C. [2][2] John [1][1]), was born at Piedmont, West Virginia, October 24, 1848. On April 10, 1873, he married Mary Emily Olmstead at Michigan City, La Porte County, Indiana. Miss Olmstead was the daughter of Samuel Stow Olmstead and Phebe Brown. In 1874 John James McNair was living in Frankfort, Kentucky. He died in February, 1924. There was one child:

7. Helen Mary McNair was married to ——— Lucas

[1] Data from a letter written by Mrs. Charles Robinson Hume, Anadarko, Oklahoma, dated March 28, 1925, to James B. McNair.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS McNEIR AND NANCY BURGESS[1]

1. Thomas McNeir married Ann (Nancy) Burgess[2] October 1, 1765. She was born in 1743, the daughter of William Burgess (1721–63) (not Captain Edward Burgess as previously stated) and Sarah Burgess. William was the brother of Captain Edward Burgess. He was the son of John Burgess (1696–1774) and Jane Mackelfresh (1700–33). John Burgess was the son of Captain Edward Burgess (1651–1722) and Sarah Chew (died 1738). Sarah Chew was the daughter of Captain Samuel Chew (1634–76) and Anne Ayres (died 1695). Samuel Chew was the son of Colonel John Chew (1590–1668) and Sarah Chew. Ann Ayres was the daughter of William Ayres, Nansemond County, Virginia, a member of the Quorem, 1667–75. Captain Edward Burgess was the son of Colonel William Burgess (1622–89), and Elizabeth Robins.

SECOND GENERATION

3. Thomas McNeir was born August 3, 1766. He married Elizabeth Coberth January 12, 1788.

THIRD GENERATION

6. George McNeir was born May 28, 1794, at Annapolis, Maryland, and died June 1, 1857, at Washington, D.C. He was third lieutenant, Fifty-first Regiment, Maryland Militia, in the War of 1812. On September 1, 1816, he married Elizabeth Thompson at Annapolis, Maryland. Elizabeth Thompson was born in 1796 and died October 1, 1867. Their children are:

[1] The data included here is additional to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, McNeir Genealogies*, pp. 83–85. Chicago, 1923. The bibliographic reference and data concerning Mary R. McNeir is contributed by James B. McNair. All other data and information has been contributed by George McNeir (45) and William McNeir (46).

[2] Corrected data obtained from Mrs. Emma McNeir Smith (17).

18. Thomas Shepherd McNeir
19. Joseph Rollins McNeir was born September 29, 1819, and died March 24, 1878. He married Priscilla Leonard.
20. Mary Elizabeth McNeir was born March 5, 1821, and died January 7, 1823
21. Elizabeth McNeir was born November 18, 1822, and died January 17, 1823
22. George McNeir was born February 6, 1824
23. Lydia McNeir was born October 2, 1825, and died in 1825
24. Sarah Maria McNeir was born September 20, 1826, and died March 12, 1902. She was married first to Jourdan W. Maury, and secondly to Samuel F. Phillips.
25. Elizabeth Quest McNeir was born December 28, 1831, and died July 10, 1894. She was married to Robert Otto Israel.
26. Ann Claude McNeir was born December 11, 1833, and died June 12, 1918. She was married to Jno. W. P. Myers.
27. William McNeir was born July 3, 1836, and died August, 1879. He married Agnes Paschal.
28. Mary Catherine McNeir was born May 6, 1840, and died May 6, 1840

FOURTH GENERATION

9. Mary Rebecca McNeir was born at Annapolis, Maryland. She was married June 26, 1845, to Abraham Vanhoy Zane. He was born July 28, 1822, the son of John Zane and Maria A. Morris.[3] The children of Mary R. McNeir and Abraham Zane are:

29. William Fayette McNeir Zane was born April, 1846, and died August, 1863, unmarried, at Andersonville Prison, Georgia
30. Abraham Vanhoy Zane, Jr., was born August 14, 1850. He married June 21, 1883, Grace Southgate.
31. Anthony Morris Zane was born October 14, 1852. He married first August 23, 1870, Ida Pauline Hedges, and secondly October 14, 1880, Kate Isabel Quirk.
32. Maria Antoinette Zane was born August 13, 1856. She was married April 1, 1886, to Frank J. Hoffman.
33. Mary Rebecca Zane was born May 5, 1859
34. Isabel Malvine Zane was born May 17, 1861, and died May 12, 1873

[3] Robert C. Moon, *The Morris Family of Philadelphia,* pp. 604, 742, 743, 913, 914. Philadelphia: Robert C. Moon, 1898.

35. George William Zane was born December 19, 1864. He married May 13, 1891, Anna Gertrude Barras.

14. George Alexander Randall McNeir not George Alexander McNeir.

18. Thomas Shepherd McNeir (George [6][3] Thomas [3][2] Thomas [1][1]) was born November 16, 1817 at Annapolis, Maryland, and died January 16, 1886, at Washington, D.C. In March, 1842, he married Emily R. Schwrar at Annapolis. She was born May 28, 1817, at Annapolis, and died March 29, 1869, at Washington, D.C. The children are:

36. Elizabeth Katurah McNeir was born December 13, 1842, and died September 2, 1901
37. Mary Thompson McNeir was born May 24, 1844, and died July 12, 1923
38. Emily Schwrar McNeir was born June 14, 1846, and died July 26, 1852
39. Sallie Maury McNeir was born August 29, 1848, and died August 4, 1866
40. Annie Jones McNeir was born October 4, 1850, and died April 26, 1873
41. Emily Maury McNeir was born December 28, 1852, and died November 24, 1853
42. Laura J. McNeir was born September 10, 1854, and died October 6, 1855
43. Thomas S. McNeir was born October 20, 1856, and died October 20, 1856
44. Lola McNeir was born December 31, 1857, and died July 4, 1892
45. George McNeir
46. William McNeir was born October 14, 1864, in Washington, D.C. He was educated in District of Columbia public schools, and in Emerson Institute. He was a page in the United States House of Representatives 1878–80; appointed clerk in the Department of State, May, 1881; chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library, 1905; member of Department of State Advisory Committee on Printing and Publication February, 1906; member of the President's Committee on Business Methods, January, 1907; member, United States Geographic Board, 1907–21; chief clerk, Department of State, 1909–13; chief, Bureau of Accounts, and

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WILLIAM McNEIR (1864—)

Disbursing Clerk, 1913; Disbursing Officer American-Mexican Joint Commission, 1916; member, Department Committee on Efficiency; Disbursing Officer American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris 1918–19; Disbursing Officer Conference on Limitation of Armament, 1921–22, and Conference on Central American Affairs, 1922–23; Disbursing Officer American Group to the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, 1925. Member, Association of Oldest Inhabitants (of Washington, D.C.); Society of District of Columbia Natives; International Law Association; National Geographic Society; Mount Pleasant Citizens Association; Columbia Historical Society; Sons of the American Revolution; Masonic Fraternity; Protestant Episcopal church. He married Ethel Atlanta Young October 3, 1893, at Washington, D.C. She was born at sea February 11, 1869. They have no children. Their residence is 1844 Monroe Street, Washington, D.C. The official address is Department of State, Washington, D.C.

FIFTH GENERATION

45. George McNeir (Thomas Shepherd [18][4] George [6][3] Thomas [3][2] Thomas [1][1]) was born June 29, 1860, at Washington, D.C. He attended Emerson Institute, Washington, D.C., and Georgetown University, obtaining the degrees of L.L.B., L.L.M. He was page in the United States Senate from 1870 to 1878; assistant librarian of Congress, 1878–81, assistant postmaster of House of Representatives and later elected postmaster, 1881–83. He practiced law in Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1883–94; became director and managing vice-president of W. J. Sloane, New York City, 1894–1922, when he retired from active business. He was director and vice-president of Bank of Metropolis, New York City; director in Bank of Manhattan, New York City; trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City; trustee of Montgomery County Trust Company, Amsterdam, New York; chairman of the board of the Mohawk Carpet Mills, Amsterdam, New York; vice-president of the Nairn Linoleum Company, Newark, New Jersey; and director in many other corporations. The degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown University in December, 1920. He was senior warden of All Angel's Church, New York City. He is a Re-

publican. He is member of the Chamber of Commerce and St. Andrew's Society of New York, Union League Club, Metropolitan Club, and Queens Valley Golf Club. His residence is 580 Park Avenue, New York City; summer residence, Camp "Theomogran," Lake Placid, New York. Offices, 598 Madison Avenue, New York City.

He married, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on October 12, 1881, Meda Burrows, daughter of Julius C. Burrows, United States Senator from Michigan. Miss Burrows was born in Geneva, Ohio, October 16, 1857. The children of George McNeir and Meda Burrows are:

47. Burrows McNeir
48. Thomas Shepherd McNeir

SIXTH GENERATION

47. Burrows McNeir (George [45][5] Thomas Shepherd [18][4] George [6][3] Thomas [3][2] Thomas [1][1]) was born in Washington, D.C., June 30, 1882. He was married at Lakeville, Connecticut, in July, 1912, to Carlyn Conklin, who was born in 1897 at Millerton, New York. Children:

49. Almeda McNeir was born August 20, 1913, at Millerton, New York
50. George McNeir was born August 15, 1915, at Lake George, New York

48. Thomas Shepherd McNeir (George [45][5] Thomas Shepherd [18][4] George [6][3] Thomas [3][2] Thomas [1][1]) was born April 28, 1886, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was married in Troy, Ohio, on April 5, 1911, to Helen Janvier McKinney who was born in Troy, Ohio, on August 8, 1889. There is one child:

51. Elinor Katrine McNeir was born July 15, 1913, in New York City

GEORGE McNEIR (1860—)

McNAIRS OF MISSISSIPPI

DESCENDANTS OF KATHERINE McNAIR AND HENRY LEONARD[1]

1. KATHERINE MCNAIR was born in North Carolina in 1795 (?), and died in Mount Olive, Mississippi, October, 1864 (?). She was married in North Carolina in 1825 (?) to Henry Leonard. He was born either in New York State or Pennsylvania about 1795 and died in New York State or Pennsylvania in 1834. Children:

2. Lucy Leonard
3. Benjamin Leonard
4. Effie Leonard
5. Alexander Leonard

SECOND GENERATION

3. BENJAMIN LEONARD (Katherine McNair [1][1]) was born in North Carolina in 1832 and died in Mount Olive, Mississippi, September, 1907. He was married to Margaret Fairley, October, 1869, at Mount Olive, Mississippi. She was born April 7, 1838, at Salem, Green County, Mississippi, and died July, 1913, in Collens, Covington County, Mississippi. Children:

6. Sarah Leonard
7. Mary Leonard was born February 23, 1873, at Mount Olive, and died March, 1903, at Mount Olive

THIRD GENERATION

6. SARAH LEONARD (Benjamin [3][2] Katherine McNair [1][1]) was born March 22, 1871, at Mount Olive, Mississippi, and was married at Mount Olive, August 16, 1900, to J. T. Calhoun. He was born at Mount Olive, March 20, 1870. Residence: 720 North Jefferson Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Children:

8. Leonard J. Calhoun was born May 11, 1901, at Mount Olive. He attended the University of Virginia.
9. Edwin Calhoun was born December 29, 1905, at Mount Olive
10. Edwina Calhoun was born December 29, 1905, at Mount Olive

[1] Data from Mrs. J. T. Calhoun to James B. McNair, August, 1924.

McNAIRS OF NEW YORK

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR[1]

1. JOHN MCNAIR was a well-known civil engineer whose father emigrated from Scotland in 1798. He married and there was at least one child:

2. Julia McNair was born in Oswego, New York, May 1, 1840. She was educated in private schools and academies. In 1895 she was married to Dr. William James Wright. Dr. Wright was born in Weybridge, Vermont, August 3, 1831. He was graduated from Union College in 1857, and studied at the Union and Princeton Theological seminaries. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1863. In 1863–65 he served as chaplain in the National Army. He was professor of mathematics at Wilson College, Pennsylvania, 1876–77, professor of metaphysics at Westminster College, Missouri, since 1887. He received the degrees of Ph.D., Union College, 1876, and LL.D., Westminster College, 1882. He wrote *Tracts on Higher Mathematics* (London, 1875–79).

   Julia McNair Wright devoted her life to literary work. Her books are mostly religious stories, anti-Catholic, many of which have been republished in Europe, and several have been translated into Arabic. Her works include *Priest and Nun* (1869), *Jug-or-Not* (New York, 1870), *Saints and Sinners* (Philadelphia, 1873), *The Early Church in Britain* (1874), *Brick from Babel,* a manual of ethnography (1876), *The Complete Home* (1879), *A Wife Hard Won,* a novel (1882), and *The Nature Readers* (3 vols., Boston, 1887–88). She received a medal and diploma for literary work from the World's Columbian Exposition. Mrs. Wright died in 1903.

[1] Data obtained by James B. McNair from *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography,* VI, 628. New York: James G. Wilson and John Fiske, 1889.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM McNAIR AND MARGARET MILLER SIMPSON[1]

1. William McNair was born in 1817, a native of Portpatrick, Scotland, where he lived in his youth. He was a sailor in the employ of various coasting vessels cruising off the coasts of the British Isles. When he was thirty-three he gave up navigation and came to America. For two years he remained with a brother in New Jersey, and then went to Arcade, Wyoming County, New York, where he purchased a farm. In 1894, he leased the farm and moved into the town to reside with his son, Henry. On November 1, 1854, he married Mrs. John Simpson (formerly Margaret Miller) who in early life emigrated to this country and lived in Arcade. She died in October, 1894. They both were members of the United Presbyterian Church of Freedom, Cattaraugus County, New York. There were six children:

2. Samuel R. McNair lives in Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus County, and is of the firm of Laidlaw and McNair, lawyers.
3. Henry J. McNair
4. George W. McNair, formerly of Arcade Bank
5. ——— McNair, male, died in March, 1893
6. ——— McNair, male, died in infancy
7. ———McNair, female, died in infancy

SECOND GENERATION

3. Henry J. McNair (William [1][1]) was born in Arcade, New York, May 21, 1860. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the district school in Eagle Village. When he was seventeen he took a position as clerk in the firm of W. W. Davis and has been with them ever since (1895). He gradually worked up until he reached a position of great responsibility and was of much value to his firm as chief manager and head bookkeeper. Henry McNair married in May, 1885, Alice Spencer, daughter of Burton

[1] Data from *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York*, pp. 391–92. Boston: Biographical Review Pub. Co., 1895.

Spencer, a resident of Arcade who moved to Prophetstown, Illinois, about 1857, where he died.

Mr. McNair always manifested an interest in local matters. He served as town collector one term, village collector on three separate elections, and town clerk two years. He was elected supervisor in 1894 for two years' service and was for some years on the school board. He was a member of Arcade Lodge, A.F.&A.M., No. 491, of which he was secretary four years or more; he was a charter member of China Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 698; seven years (1895) a member and four years secretary of the Chemical Engine Co., in Arcade; he was also chief of the fire department. He and his wife attended the Congregational Church of Arcade. Children:

8. Julia A. McNair
9. William G. McNair

McNAIRS OF NORTH CAROLINA

DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL McNAIR AND MARTHA ANN GOODE[1]

1. Daniel McNair, a Presbyterian clergyman, was born in 1805. His father came to North Carolina from Scotland about 1800. Daniel lived in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. On July 3, 1843, he married Martha Ann Goode, a daughter of Sidney Moore Goode and ——— Scudday. She was born February 13, 1829, and in 1885 she was a widow living in New Orleans. Children:

2. Loula McNair
3. Caroline McNair was born in 1858. She was married to Henry Arthur of New Orleans.
4. Vina McNair was born in 1864
5. Maggie McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. Loula McNair (Daniel [1][1]) was born in 1850. She was married to John B. Winder, of Terre Bonne Parish, Louisiana. She died in 1882. Children:

6. Fay Winder was born in 1877
7. Louise Winder
8. Sallie Winder

5. Maggie McNair (Daniel [1][1]) was born in 1866. She was married to Nathaniel Perry, of Terre Bonne Parish, who died in 1883. There was one child:

9. John Perry was born in 1882

[1] Data from G. B. Goode, *Virginia Cousins,* p. 252. Richmond, Virginia: J. W. Randolph and English, 1887.

DESCENDANTS OF DUNCAN McNAIR AND KATHERINE McCALLUM[1]

1. DUNCAN McNAIR and Katherine McCallum were married in Scotland and soon afterward, in 1786, came to North Carolina. He was the first ruling elder mentioned in the history of St. Paul's (Presbyterian) Church in Robeson County, North Carolina. He died early in the nineteenth century. Children:

2. Malcolm McNair
3. John McNair married Mary Graham
4. Robert McNair married Betsey Patterson
5. Duncan McNair married Elizabeth MacNair[2]
6. Katherine McNair
7. Mary McNair was married to Neill McArthur

SECOND GENERATION

2. MALCOLM McNAIR (Duncan [1][1]) married Margaret Dalrymple and died when a comparatively young man. Margaret Dalrymple was the daughter of Captain Archibald Dalrymple of Moore County, North Carolina, who was an officer in General Washington's army and was a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1801. After the death of Malcolm McNair his widow was guardian of the children and manager of her husband's estate. She was a woman of extraordinary capabilities, vigorous in mind and body, known far and wide for her personal attractiveness, amiability, piety, and force of character; and also for her wise and energetic management of her business affairs. Ruling her household gently, but firmly, she brought up her children in the Christian faith, gave them all a good education, and sent them out well

[1] Data from Hazel Farnsworth MacNair; Ettie Brown; William P. McCorkle (*Charlotte Observer,* November 13, 1927, January 15, 1928); Honorable A. W. McLean, the Governor of North Carolina; Mary Thornton; Halbert McNair Jones; Roger Smith Burns.

[2] For descendants of Duncan McNair and Elizabeth MacNair see James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 113–14. Chicago, 1923.

equipped for the battle of life. Interested in all that concerned the advancement of religion and of education, she was one of the original stockholders of Peace Institute, as also of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* (now the *Presbyterian Standard*), and was a frequent and generous contributor to all the work of the church. She died, greatly loved and venerated, in her ninety-seventh year, and her tomb is in the churchyard at Salisbury. Children:

8. John Calvin McNair. The following account is quoted from Rev. William P. McCorkle's articles in the *Charlotte Observer,* Charlotte, North Carolina, November 13, 1927, and January 15, 1928: "In the old Grange cemetery in the southern part of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, but a few feet from the honored tombs of Dr. Thomas Chalmers and Hugh Miller, a North Carolinian lies buried. His grave, recorded as in 'Comp. 8, Space 302, No. 3386,' is marked by a modest monument, erected by his mother's order, and on the pedestal of this little noticed shaft of eight feet in height, is the following significant inscription:

Rev. John Calvin McNair
Born Feb. 22nd, 1823
In North Carolina
United States
Died in Edinburgh
Jan. 19th, 1858

'I am a stranger and a sojourner with you: give me a possession of a burying-place with you.'—Gen. 23:4.

Who was this man? How came he to die a stranger among strangers? And what did he do or achieve that concerns North Carolinians of to-day?

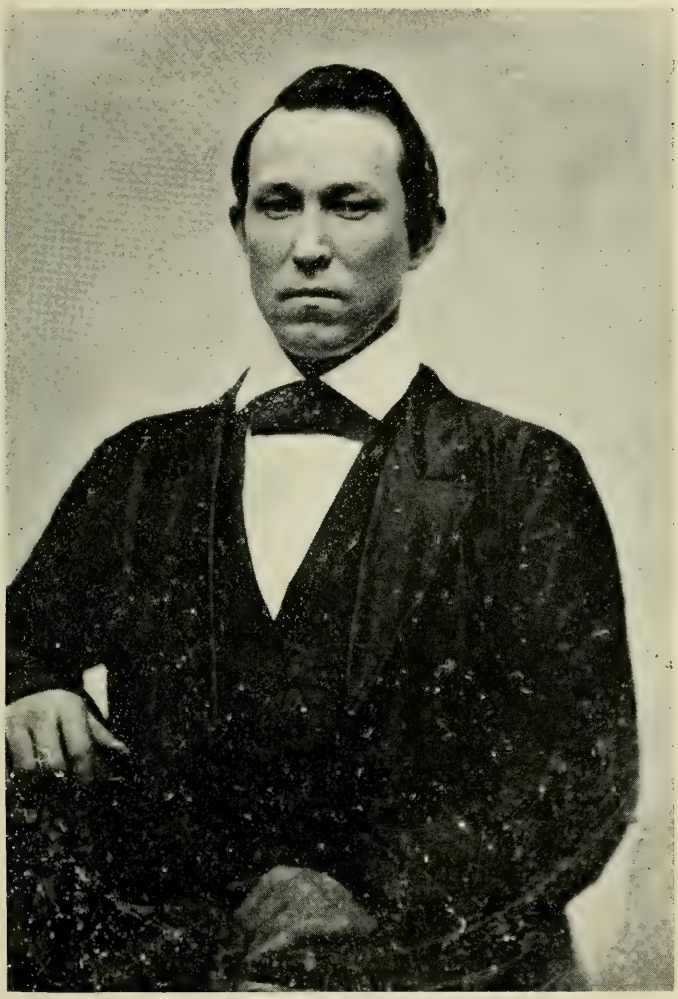
"To the last question I would answer, 'Much every way.' For John Calvin McNair was the founder of the McNair lectureship in the University of North Carolina; an alumnus of our university, and also of Columbia (S.C.) Theological seminary, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Fayetteville. For a number of years after his graduation from the university, and before his matriculation at the seminary, he had been an extraordinarily successful teacher. After his licensure he had gone to Edinburgh to take post-graduate courses in literature, science

and theology. On the eve of his departure for Scotland, he made his will, providing for the support of his mother during her lifetime, and directing that after her death his entire estate should be disposed of, and the whole proceeds handed over to the trustees of the university to be invested in productive securities for the establishment of a lectureship.

"A few months ago the press of the state gave space to the answer of the faculty and trustees of the university to the memorial addressed last fall to those honorable bodies of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina. In this communication the synod, having first set forth luminous facts showing the love and loyalty of the Presbyterians of North Carolina for their state university, of which the bequest of McNair was neither the last nor the least token, courteously and respectfully called attention to the fact that, as it appeared from the published list of the lecturers and their subjects, and also from the views of individual lecturers set forth in their lectures as printed, the McNair foundation had not been administered in accordance with the directions of the founder.

"We ventured to suggest the adoption of some plan that would make the lectures in future such as McNair had intended them to be, urging that special regard be paid to his directions as to the type of men who should be appointed as lecturers, and that such rules be adopted for the guidance of the lecturers as would confine them to the lines of discussion which he had prescribed. The faculty and trustees in their reply reciprocate the courteous greeting of the synod, thank us for our suggestions, which they pronounce 'helpful,' and assure us that their purpose is to make the McNair lectures what McNair intended them to be. In view of the fact that no statemenet of the synod as to the miscarriage of the foundation heretofore is challenged, this reply, though diplomatic and in certain particulars politic and non-committal, as was to be expected of cautious gentlemen who would neither offend the synod nor criticize the university faculty, gives us good ground for hoping that in future the McNair lectures will be in fact what they were designed to be—apologetic lectures, in which men of scientific equipment and of evangelical faith shall defend that faith in God which is held by all evangelical Christians.

"Mr. McNair's bequest was unique in two particulars.



JOHN CALVIN McNAIR (1823–1858)

First, in that a minister of the gospel left his whole property to a state institution, instead of bequeathing it to the college of his own church was at that time founding. Such a bequest implies great love for his alma mater, and great concern for her future. Again, it was a bequest made in the interests of evangelical Christianity. Hence every evangelical Christian in the state for all generations is in some sort of residuary legatee under this will. All are concerned because on this foundation lecturers, drawn from the membership of the several evangelical churches, are to defend from time to time before the student body of the university that concept of God in which they all agree, as against the oppositions of rationalistic and materialistic science. And by the phrase 'evangelical denominations' McNair meant those which accept the gospel as it has come to us from Christ through his apostles, and as it is set forth in the New Testament. That is to say, Baptists, 'Christians' (O'Kellyite), Methodists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Moravians, Presbyterians and members of the Reformed Church, are all interested in the administration of this important trust.

"To Miss Ettie Brown, a greatly beloved and honored member of the faculty of Flora Macdonald College, I am indebted for the facts as to Mr. McNair's life, death and burial. He was her mother's cousin.

"John Calvin McNair was the son of Malcolm and Margaret Dalrymple McNair, and was born in Robeson County, N.C., near St. Paul's church, February 22, 1823. To quote from the first of the eloquent lectures delivered on the McNair foundation in the spring of 1922 by Dr. Dinsmore, 'his surname indicates that he sprang from that sturdy stock whose far-sighted patriotism and intense interest in education gave North Carolina the honor of establishing the first university created in this country by state action. His Christian name, John Calvin, attests the stern piety of his ancestors. One born of such blood would perforce be dedicated from birth to religion and to the concerns of the mind.'

"Dedicated to God in his infancy, carefully nurtured from childhood in the Christian faith, and trained to honest Christian living, John Calvin made a public profession of his faith May 14th, 1843. It was a great day and joyful, both for his mother and for himself. Coming into the communion of the church in

his twenty-first year, under the impulsion of profound convictions that had been bred in his very bones, he knew what such a step implied. From that time he seems to have contemplated the Christian ministry as his life-work. Delayed in his preparations by providential circumstances, due doubtless to the necessity of seeing to it that his brother and sisters were properly cared for, he entered the University of North Carolina in 1845 and graduated with distinction in the class of 1849. Believing that 'if a man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel,' he engaged in teaching for a number of years after his graduation, being for some time associated with his cousin and classmate, Malcolm McNair, and afterwards at Summerville, N.C., in what is now Harnett county, on or near the Cape Fear river.

"Enthusiastic and successful as a teacher, Mr. McNair was noted especially for his passionate devotion to natural science. Providing himself with the best apparatus then obtainable, he is said to have spent most of his leisure time in an improvised laboratory, and frequently gave public lectures on science in his school house to the very great delight of the community. As will presently appear, his was the spirit of Thomas Chalmers. In every fact of nature he beheld a finger pointing Godward.

"In the fall of 1856, his sisters being provided for, his brother having died, and his mother being at last through his prudent foresight and her own wise thrift, in comfortable circumstances, he entered the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S.C. Aside from the fact of its convenience, and possible motives of economy, I think it not only possible but probable that he was drawn to that institution by the interest there prevailing in the increasing revelations in nature that were being then discovered by scientists, and especially by the geologists. Tradition has it that Dr. Thornwell, by common consent the Nestor of the faculty, then in the zenith of his influence and reputation —the man who stood head and shoulders above all others in the ministry of the Southern Presbyterian church—was not at all hostile toward the allegorical interpretation of the Eden narrative in Genesis. Already there was demand for a special course in science for students in theology, and Columbia was to be first among our American seminaries in establishing a professorship

of 'Natural Science in Connection with Revealed Religion.' Undoubtedly some work of instruction as to the harmony subsisting between science and religion was already being done at Columbia. A few years later, through the liberality of Mr. Perkins, we find the 'Perkins Professorship' established, and Dr. James Woodrow installed in the chair, which he filled for many years with conspicuous ability.

"Just at that time on both sides of the Atlantic interest in the new aspects of science was rife in the church. An anonymous book entitled 'Vestiges of Creation' had challenged the traditional interpretation of the creation story in Genesis. The author demonstrated that fossil remains in the sedimentary rocks were veritable 'medals of creation.'

"That book had been extensively circulated both in Great Britain and America, and had passed through many editions. It had aroused much discussion. Even before its appearance, Dr. Buckland in his 'Reliquiae Diluvianae,' had brought forward many facts which appeared to substantiate the inspired account of the Noachian deluge—facts which more than ninety years later (1905) Sir Henry Howorth, with a much larger accumulation of evidence to draw from, appealed to as a conclusive refutation of the uniformitarian theory of Lyell. In his famous 'Bridgewater Treatise' also Buckland had discussed geology and mineralogy in their relations to natural theology, and both books had found their way into the library of every wide-awake Presbyterian minister, who could afford to buy them. It was well known that his method of reconciling the Mosaic narrative with the indefinite antiquity of the globe had been ably advocated by Dr. Thomas Chalmers before the appearance of Buckland's great work, and that in fact Dr. Buckland was indebted to Chalmers for the idea which he had elaborated and supported with such brilliancy. Evolution, too, was already in the air. The author of the 'Vestiges' had adopted the views of Lord Monboddo, of Erasmus Darwin and of Lamarck, arguing strongly that present forms of life had been evolved from forms now extinct, urging this as the most satisfactory explanation of all known facts. The origin and order of the various strata of the earth's lithosphere had been discussed in the works of Adam Sedgwich, of Murchison and of Sir Charles Lyell in the British Isles, as well as by Cuvier, Humboldt and others on the con-

tinent. Theologians everywhere were disposed to welcome all new discoveries of natural fact and natural law as affording additional proofs of the wisdom, power and goodness of God in creation, and were intensely interested in the rapidly developing phases of the new science.

"After one session at the seminary, Mr. McNair was licensed by the Presbytery of Fayetteville, as appears from the following excerpt from the minutes, which was kindly furnished me by the clerk, Rev. R. A. McLeod:

" 'Mr. John Calvin McNair having now passed through all the parts of trial preparatory to licensure, and all these having been sustained, the Presbytery proceeded to license him in due form. The moderator proposed the constitutional questions to which he responded in the affirmative.

" 'The following is the form of licensure as handed to Mr. McNair, viz:

" 'At Sandy Grove Church, Cumberland County, N.C., the eleventh day of April, 1857.

" 'The Presbytery of Fayetteville, having received tesitmonials in favor of Mr. John Calvin McNair; of his having gone through a regular course of literature, of his good moral character, and of his being in the communion of the church; and he having given satisfaction as to his accomplishments in literature, as to his experimental acquaintance with religion, and as to his proficiency in divinity and other studies: the Presbytery did and hereby do, express their appreciation of all these parts of trial; and he having adopted the confession of faith of this church, and satisfactorily answered the questions appointed to be put to candidates to be licensed; the Presbytery did and hereby do license him, the said John Calvin McNair, to preach the gospel of Christ, as a probationer for the holy ministry, within the bounds of this Presbytery, or wherever else he shall be orderly called.

" 'Which licensure was duly signed by the stated clerk by order of the Presbytery.'

"That Mr. McNair had read theology extensively before entering Columbia Seminary is attested by the rule of the church, which required study of theology by its candidates at least two years 'under an approved divine' before licensure, and also by the fact that the Presbytery certifies his 'proficiency in

divinity' when it gives him license after one year's study in that institution. Mr. J. W. McLaughlin, a venerable citizen of Raeford, was present as a boy on the occasion of Mr. McNair's licensure. He writes me that he remembers vividly his boyish impression from the fullness and readiness of the young man's answers to all questions asked him by the examiners, that Mr. McNair was quite as well informed as his older brethren touching all the subjects in which he was examined. Doubtless one reason for his delay in applying for licensure was that he desired to make thorough preparation for his life work.

"In the summer of 1857, a few weeks after his licensure, Mr. McNair and his friend, Mr. Woods, who was afterwards for many years the beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Statesville, sailed together to Scotland. After visiting many points of interest in England, and touring Scotland, the land of their ancestors, both matriculated in the 'New College' of the Free Church at Edinburgh, and McNair also—probably both of them—in the University of Edinburgh. They found lodgings at 62 Hanover Street, and very soon made acquaintance with near relatives of some of McNair's friends in North Carolina. In the University McNair studied logic and metaphysics with Professor Fraser, and Belles Lettres with Professor Aytoun. In New College he studied Church History with Dr. Cunningham, and Natural Science with Dr. Fleming. No doubt he had acquired his passion for Natural Science while a student at the University of North Carolina and this passion had been growing steadily during the years when he was teaching.

"When we find him studying Natural Science at a church college in Edinburgh, we discover a fact which reveals the ambition of his life, and helps to explain his will, which must have been regarded as singular even by some of his nearest kindred. Manifestly his purpose was to prepare himself to be such a minister as Dr. Chalmers was from the commencement of his first pastorate—a man who could instruct his people alike from the Revealed Word in the Scripture, and from that other revelation of Himself which God has given in nature, and who would be well fitted for any work that might be desired of him, either as a preacher and pastor, or as a teacher of theological students.

"Mr. McNair was, as Dr. Dinsmore tells us in the introduction to his first McNair lecture, 'in the fullness of his intellec-

tual vigor in 1859 when Darwin published his epoch-making book;' but that fulness of power was not being exercised in this world when 'The Origin of Species' appeared. McNair's body was in its grave when the great Darwinian controversy began, 'which was carried into every hamlet in Christendom, and caused every thinking man to examine the foundation of his creed.' Already his noble spirit had become one of that 'great cloud of witnesses' whom Paul pictures as looking down upon us who are still running our earthly race. And we may well believe that even though he was then far above the strife, what Dr. Dinsmore says of him was and still is true: 'A graduate of this university, bearing such a name, and having in his blood a strain which carries with it an inherent faith in a sovereign God, could have been no indifferent spectator of the earnest debate.'

"Assuredly not, whether in the body or out of the body. From Dr. James Phillips, great as a teacher, big in body, brain and heart, and from Dr. Elisha Mitchell, that ardent scientist and able divine, whose tragic death on the mountain since named for him was a martyrdom to the cause of science, McNair had not only imbibed an intense thirst for scientific information, but also an intense conviction that there can be no conflict between true science and true religion. He believed that the more we study God's works, the greater will be our vision of His glory, and the more profound our faith that He is such a God as the Scriptures represent Him to be.

"But a few months after his arrival in Edinburgh, while visiting the western coast of Scotland with a small excursion party, he was seized with a low fever—reports do not agree as to its type—and returning to Edinburgh for treatment he sank steadily, and died after a short illness, January 19th, 1858. Doubtless when he found that his end was nigh, he submitted without a struggle to the Divine will, and his last hours were filled with peace. His was the same Calvinistic faith in God which made another notable North Carolinian, Gov. Thomas M. Holt, say when dying, 'He makes no mistakes.' Besides the comfort of his Christian hope, Mr. McNair must have been cheered by the assurance that his had been a busy conscientious and useful life, in which he had been blessed with peculiar privileges, and that his last days had been marked by unusual enjoyments. He had come to Edinburgh when the memory of Hugh Miller and Chal-

mers was still fresh and fragrant, and there were still giants in the Presbyterian churches of Scotland in those days. It had been his privilege to meet and to know well many distinguished men of both the Established and the Free churches, whose names were household words in America. The last sermon he heard was from that mighty man of God, Dr. Norman McLeod, the greatest preacher of the Established church, in the old Barony Church in Edinburgh. In the home-land of his ancestors he had been cordially welcomed by a goodly number to whom he had been commended by their relatives in his native state. His gentle, devout, earnest spirit had drawn around him a band of devoted friends, whose affectionate ministries comforted him as he lay dying among strangers. One of these gave him burial room in his own family lot in the old Grange cemetery. His professors, Drs. Fraser and Cunningham, with their own hands assisted in lowering his coffin into the grave. One of his friends saw to it that Mrs. McNair's directions as to her son's monument were faithfully obeyed.

"As he had died surrounded by kindred souls, so in death he sleeps near the tombs of two men whose spirits were akin to his own, and whom he had long revered—Hugh Miller and Dr. Thomas Chalmers. Hugh Miller was a self-educated stonemason, who had chosen his trade for the opportunities it afforded him, in the winter season and all inclement weather, for private study. He not only achieved his ambition to be a writer, but became one of the foremost among the scientists and literary men of Scotland. In 'The Old Red Sandstone,' 'Testimony of the Rocks' and 'Footprints of the Creator,' Hugh Miller had not only made notable contributions to the science of geology, but had brought forward a scientific vindication of the doctrine of specific creation as against the evolutionary arguments of the unknown author of 'The Vestiges of Creation.' Incidentally he had called attention to facts which afford striking evidence of the truth of the scriptural narrative of the Noachian deluge. He was strong in his conviction that there was no contradiction between the Bible and science. He was the friend and correspondent of Lyell, Murchison and Agassiz. He had been honored at the suggestion of Agassiz by having one of the fossils which he had discovered named for him, and Dr. Buckland, himself famous as a writer, theologian and scientist, whose

'Bridgewater Treatise' was the great Christian apologetic of the eighteenth century, had declared in speaking of him that he 'would give his right hand to possess such powers of description as this man.' Said another, 'The fossil remains seem in his glowing pages to live and flourish, to fly, swim and gambol, or to shoot up in vegetative profusion and splendor, as in the primal dawn of creation. Such power belongs to high genius.' Still another testifies, 'His eye to eye acquaintance with nature is attested on every page, and if his enthusiasm does not often rise into spray and surge of rapture, it is a deep groundswell perceptible in all he wrote.' His autobiography, 'My Schools and Schoolmasters,' is conceded to be one of the masterpieces of English literature. As editor of 'The Witness,' the organ of the Free Church of Scotland, he had for many years exhibited very marked ability.

"Dr. Chalmers, too, was admired and revered by all Presbyterians on both sides of the Atlantic. As a young pastor he had ventured outside the ordinary paths of pastoral study and instruction, and his parish lectures on chemistry, in which he argued the power, wisdom and goodness of God from the nature and combinations of the chemical elements, attracted thousands of delighted hearers, and when published extended his fame far and wide. A few years later his 'Astronomical Discourses,' in which he showed how the Christian revelation is confirmed by the new discoveries in astronomy, not only drew large audiences when delivered, but went through nine editions in one year and were extensively circulated on both sides of the Atlantic. The genius of Chalmers was equally at home in mathematics, in history and literature, in philosophy, theology and natural science, while at the same time no Scotchman of his generation had higher reputation as an eloquent and persuasive preacher of the gospel. When he was at the zenith of his power and fame, William Wilberforce said of him, 'All the world is wild over Chalmers.' From the time of his conversion, which, like that of John Wesley, occurred when he had been preaching for years, Chalmers had been a flaming evangelist, a 'burning and shining light' in the Church of Scotland. His works, with those of Buckland and Hugh Miller were to be found in the library of every cultured Presbyterian minister, both in Great Britain and in America. No doubt McNair had had access to them while a student

at Chapel Hill, and had read them carefully before he left his native land.

"That he would have considered it an honor to sleep in death near the tombs of two such men as Chalmers and Hugh Miller, is beyond doubt. He shared their great passion for knowledge, and their strong conviction as to the harmony subsisting between God's Word and God's works. He believed it to be the first duty of a Christian minister in an age of developing science, to welcome every new discovery, and to be ready to show that true science is always the handmaid of Christian faith, and that the record of nature when rightly read will but attest the record written by prophets and apostles.

"Under this conviction he made a will before leaving his native land, designed to found a lectureship in the University of North Carolina, by which, when dead, he might speak of God to the students of succeeding generations.

"Two things are made plain by the will of John Calvin McNair. One is, his great love for his alma mater; for greater love hath no alumnus than this, that he leave his whole estate to his alma mater. The other is, his prophetic spirit of anxiety for the future religious welfare of the institution and of its students. He read accurately the signs of his times. Already the spirit of atheism and of agnosticism was beginning to show itself among the scientists of Europe. German rationalism had become reckless in its persistent efforts to discredit the historicity of the Old Testament narratives, and would soon begin to apply the same 'critical methods', so-called, to the New Testament scriptures. German idealistic philosophers were even then striving to popularize naturalism and pantheism, and were paving the way for the crass materialism of Haeckel and Carl Vogt, and for the brutal philosophy of Nietzsche and Bernhardi. No American minister of broad culture and of scientific spirit could have been in 1857 unconscious of tendencies in scientific and philosophic circles which, unless counteracted, would some day produce a veritable 'zeitgeist', a world-wide spirit, and temper of unbelief in the God of the Christian revelations. Had Mr. McNair lived twenty years longer, he would have found the evangelicals of Germany declaring that the question before the Christian world was simply the choice between Christianity and

heathenism—'Heidenthum oder Christenthum, die Frage der Zeit.'

"Nor could he have been blind to the probability that the doctrine of evolution propounded by Lamarck and by the unknown author of the much discussed 'Vestiges of Creation,' would prove a stimulant to this ominous outbreak of scientific skepticism. Hugh Miller, whom he admired, and near whose tomb he lies buried, had argued against the doctrine of evolution as set forth in the 'Vestiges' that the record of the rocks seemed to have been written for the purpose of proving that such evolution was impossible. McNair sensed the fact that with the development of the science of geology, then going forward so rapidly, there would be need of alertness on the part of Christian apologetes, who must needs be qualified to speak as scientists, and to meet the objections of the scientific men to Christian Theism on their own ground. For this reason he determined to prepare himself to 'contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered to the saints', as against the 'oppositions of science, falsely so-called.' Realizing the uncertainty of life, he determined that in the event of his death before his preparation was complete, he would, after making due provision for his mother, bequeath all his remaining estate to the University of North Carolina for the founding of a lectureship, by means of which the Christian's faith in God might be defended by men of scientific equipment for the benefit of the student body in all succeeding years.

"He made his will just before leaving for Scotland. There is evidence of haste in the wording of the will, and in the rapid running-hand in which it is written, making it a peculiar document. It seems certain that he did not take time to read it over carefully before he signed it, so as to be sure that every word and phrase was just what he would have it, or, if he did read it over, he must have been either fatigued mentally and physically, or else hurried and flurried, so as to be unable to realize how indefinite it was in some of its provisions. It is not a 'holographic will.' Rev. G. E. Moorehouse, Ph.D., of Lumberton, made a careful examination of the original will with a view of ascertaining whether it was in McNair's handwriting. He writes me, 'The will, I should say, is not in the handwriting of Mr. McNair. I am judging by a comparison of his signature with

the body of the will. He evidently wrote a better hand than the person who wrote the will. I compared his signature with the writing of his name in other places, and the forms of some of the letters in his signature with the same letters as they occurred in other places, and I am persuaded the handwriting of the will is not McNair's.' His amanuensis was careless, as appears from the fac-simile of part of the will herewith presented. Many i's are not dotted, many t's not crossed, and there is almost an entire absence of punctuation marks. There are blurs, and some words are crossed out. McNair, who had been a successful teacher for years, would not have written so carelessly.

"The following is the will, copied verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim, from the original filed in the office of the Clerk of Robeson County court:

" 'I John Calvin McNair of the county of Robeson and State of North Carolina being of sound mind and memory but considering the uncertainty of my earthly existence do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and from following that is to say

" 'First That my executor hereinafter named shall provide for my body a decent burial and pay all funeral expenses together with my just debts out of any of the monies that may first come into his hand as a part or parcel of my estate

" 'Second I wish my executor to sell my family of negroes to highest bidder All of them must be sold together I wish the money to be placed at interest or invested in some interest paying stocks until the death of my mother At her decease I wish all my land to be sold in parcels or altogether as may be esteemed best by my executor

" 'All of my other property with note accounts (here evidently, he meant notes and accounts) and all dues I wish to be at the disposal of my mother until her death at which time I desire that all should be collected and sold and the money for which the negroes sold with the interest thereon the money for which land sold together with all the other money that may be collected by my executor I desire to be given in trust to the Trustees of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill under the following condition towit that is to say

" 'The Trustees of said University at Chapel Hill shall as soon as practicable after the payment of my Bequest to them

invest in some interest paying bonds all the monies received from my executor

" 'As soon as the interest accruing thereon shall by said Trustees be deemed sufficient they shall employ some able Scientific Gentleman to deliver before all the Students then in attendance at said University a Course of Lectures the object of which lectures shall be to show the mutual bearing of Science and Theology upon each other & to prove the Existence and Attributes (as far as may be) of God from Nature

" 'The Lectures which must be prepared by a member of some one of the Evangelic denominations of Christians must be published within twelve months after delivery either in pamphlet or book form

" 'Should the Trustees of the University of North Carolina fail to give bond to my executor for the faithful performance of the above requirements then and in that case I wish and desire that he pay over all monies available from my estate to the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in U S America to assist in building or endowing a Presbyterian College in some one of the South American States when the way for such an enterprise is opened The interest to be appropriated to assisting poor Theological Students of the Presbyterian Church until that time

" 'Lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint my friend Rev Neill McKay of Summerville N C to all intents and purposes to execute this my last will and testament according to the true intent and meaning of the same and every part and clause thereof In witness whereof I the said J C McNair do hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of July A D 1857

" 'JOHN CALVIN MCNAIR.'

" 'Signed sealed published and declared by the said J C McNair to be his last will and testament in presence of us who at his request and in his presence do subscribe our names in witness thereto

" 'D. A. CONOLY
" 'JOHN TAYLOR.'

"This is copied from the will accepted and ordered filed by the court as being the last will and testament of John Calvin McNair, 'The writing and every part thereof.'

"On the face of it, this singular will comes very near being void for want of definiteness. There is indefiniteness in his reference to his property. No schedule of his assets seems to have been filed with the will and made a part of it. There is a lack of definiteness in his provision for his mother. It is not quite clear whether he meant that the money received from the sale of his slaves should be, as to its income, put at the disposal of his mother. The land was not to be sold during her lifetime. 'All my other property,' which may in this connection include the land, as well as the fund received from the sale of the slaves, was to be at her disposal until her death; yet as against this interpretation we read that at the death of his mother 'all should be collected and sold and the money for which the negroes sold with the interest thereon', etc., was to be given in trust to the Trustees of the University.

"There is even more lack of definiteness in the provision for the establishment of a lectureship. 'As soon as the interest accruing thereon shall by said trustees be deemed sufficient they shall employ some able Scientific Gentleman to deliver before all the students then in attendance at said university a course of lectures', the object and scope of which are clearly specified. Evidently McNair in dictating hurriedly, or his amanuensis or lawyer in writing rapidly, left out a qualifying word or clause. Had the word 'annually' been inserted after 'employ' that one word would have made his purpose to found an annual lectureship evident, beyond all peradventure. Or, if the words 'and as often' had been written after the words 'as soon', this would have made plain his purpose to found a permanent lectureship, but would have left it to the discretion of the trustees whether it should be made annual, biennial or triennial, as they might think best.

"That there was some litigation over the settlement of the estate, growing out of the lack of definiteness in his provision for his mother, was just what might have been expected. The results of the Civil War left her penniless, and there was nothing left of his estate but his land which consisted mainly of a large tract of virgin forest. The university trustees dealt generously with her, and a compromise was effected which gave her a part of the land. In this I infer that they read the 'rule of rea-

son' into a defective will, presuming that it was McNair's evident purpose to make ample provision for his mother while she lived, and that this was the reason why he directed that the land was not to be sold until after her decease.

"In like manner the trustees read 'the rule of reason' into the will in regard to the founding of the lectureship. No doubt it seemed incredible that he meant to leave his entire estate to the university merely on condition that a single course of lectures should be delivered by some 'able scientific gentleman' during one session of the university. They inferred that he intended the lectureship to be permanent, and that the lectures were to be delivered annually. Hence lectures delivered on 'the McNair Foundation' have been one of the features of the university since 1908, the first year in which the interest accruing was sufficient to enable the faculty to secure a lecturer.

"Every year since then the McNair lectures have been made a part of the university exercises, except when it was found impossible for some reason to secure a lecturer. That they were right in this interpretation of the will is evident from two facts: first, that he mentions no other purpose but the procurement of lectures. The presumption is, that if he had meant that after one course of lectures had been delivered as prescribed, the trustees might use the fund for the general purposes of the university, he would have said so. Second, that he refers only to the interest. Interest is an annual increment, and his language, reasonably interpreted, implied that the interest was to be used from year to year for the purpose of securing the delivery of lectures. There is no provision for the expenditure of the principal.

"But while interpreting the will of McNair liberally as to his purpose to found a lectureship, those who have had the selection of the lectures in hand have failed to comply with the directions of McNair as to the object and scope of the lectures, and also, it would seem, as to the evangelical faith of the lecturers to be chosen.

"Partly at least, this failure may be attributed to the unfortunate wording of the will. It may have been felt by many that having secured one 'scientific gentleman', 'a member of some one of the evangelic denominations', to deliver 'a course of lectures', all had been done that could legally be required of trus-

tees. But when this body read 'the rule of reason' into a defective will, and construed it as if the word 'annually' had been written after the word 'employ', that correction necessarily governs the construction of the clause and sentence following. It makes the will require that they shall annually employ 'some able scientific gentleman' to deliver 'a course of lectures, the object of which lectures shall be' as stated. The word 'evangelic' as used by McNair and by Protestants generally in 1857 meant just what it means to-day—adherence to the gospel as revealed in the New Testament. Webster's International dictionary defines it acceptably: 'agreeable to or consonant with the gospel, or the truth taught in the New Testament', and this definition excludes from the evangelical category all denominations which have departed from the gospel as taught by our Lord and His apostles, as held by the primitive church and embodied in the great ecuminical creeds, in the confessions of the Reformed churches and the 39 articles of the Church of England.

"But beyond question the lecturers themselves have been largely responsible for their failure to comply with the directions of McNair. All are presumed to have been furnished with a copy of that part of the will which specifies the object and scope of the first series, and the character of the lecturer to be chosen, and yet be willing to allow lecturers of any type of Christian faith to deliver the subsequent years, lectures on topics of their own choosing. Yet Dean Brown in the preface to the volume containing his lectures delivered on the foundation in 1926, makes this explanation, as if to account for his failure to discuss the subjects prescribed by McNair:

"'. . . . . that phrase in the wording of the foundation that suggests that they (the lecturers) shall have to do with the "mutual bearings of science and theology upon each other" discouraged me from accepting. I have not had a scientific training, and if I should undertake a deal with any branch of modern science in its bearings upon religion, I should have been dismayed by such a task. I was assured, however, that this provision had been construed somewhat broadly and generously, so that men of Christian faith could, within the borders of their own fields of study, present discussions bearing upon the great interest of religion.' Accordingly, he delivered a series of lectures which were merely sermons on practical religion, his gen-

eral theme being 'A Working Faith.' He did not refer at all to the question propounded by McNair.

"This rather too broad and generous interpretation of the will adopted by the committee on the McNair lectures may account for the fact that some eleven or twelve out of seventeen lecturers have flown the track prescribed for them. Not only were their lectures irrelevant, but to an amazing extent some of them have been anti-evangelical. At various times, the immortality of the soul, the supernatural inspiration of the Scriptures, the historicity of the Biblical accounts of miracles, the virgin birth of Christ, and the finality of the Christian religion have been denied by one or more of them. Save the first two and possibly three or four others, the lecturers have been either pronounced 'liberals', of indefinite religious convictions, so far as positive doctrines were concerned, or 'modernists', who have accepted all the alleged 'results' of German rationalistic Biblical criticism. Five series were not published, the lecturers failing to supply the university authorities with the manuscripts of their lectures.

"The main facts of the miscarriage of the foundation having been courteously brought to the attention of the university authorities by the memorial of the synod of North Carolina and more explicitly by a communication from the chairman of synod's committee, trustees and faculty made courteous reply to the synod, assuring that body of their appreciation of certain suggestions and of their purpose to make the lectures (i.e., in future) what McNair intended them to be. This is a pledge (1) to continue the lectures, and (2) to give due diligence to secure evangelical lecturers and to see that they shall pursue the lines of discussion laid down by the founder.

"But I do not envy the faculty committee on the McNair lectures the task set for them. They are confronted with a situation which involves them in perpetual difficulties. To find a professed Christian, a member of an evangelical denomination, active and earnest in his Christian life, among the professors of science in any of our larger colleges or universities, especially in the north and west, whence all but two of the lecturers have been drawn heretofore, is itself a baffling proposition. And to find such a man, who is willing to attempt to 'prove the existance and attributes of God from nature,' and to exhibit the har-

mony between Christian theology and true science in this age of agnosticism, pantheism and materialism is still more difficult. After a thorough survey, Prof. Leuba, of Bryn Mawr college, himself a modernist, found that of 5,500 teachers of science, 67 per cent of the teachers of physics, 77 per cent of the teachers of history, 80 per cent of the teachers of biology, 83 per cent of the teachers of sociology, and 86 per cent of the teachers of psychology, have given up the Bible as God's word, and a large majority have discarded all faith in a personal God and in a personal immortality for mankind. Should the committee go farther afield, and attempt to secure lecturers from England, Scotland or Europe, their task would be, even in Scotland today, still harder.

"In view of the fact that of the two most relevant and in the main, most satisfactory of all the courses thus far delivered, one was Dr. Poteat, a southern professor of biology, and the other Dr. Dinsmore, a professor of divinity and a minister of the gospel, it is gratifying and hopeful to learn that the lecturer chosen for the next series of lectures on the McNair foundation is Rev. D. Thornton Whaling, professor of apologetics in Louisville Theological seminary. Dr. Whaling spent a large portion of his youth in Charlotte, being a student of the old military school, and is well known as a scholar, theologian and preacher throughout the south."

Ever since 1908 a series of lectures dealing with the relation of science to religion have been given. The high scholarship of the lectures and the deep interest manifested in them have proved the permanency of the theme and the far-sighted wisdom of the founder. The first series of lectures were delivered in 1908 by Professor Francis H. Smith, L.L.D., of the University of Virginia; in 1909 by President Francis Landley Patton, D.D., L.L.D., of Princeton Theological Seminary; in 1910 by President David Starr Jordan, Ph.D., M.D., L.L.D., of Leland Stanford University; in 1911 by Professor Henry Van Dyke, D.D., L.L.D., of Princeton University; in 1912 by President Arthur Twining Hadley, A.M., L.L.D., of Yale University; in 1913 by Professor Francis G. Peabody, A.M., D.D., L.L.D., of Harvard University, and in 1914, by President George Edgar Vincent, Ph.D., L.L.D., of the University of Minnesota.

9. Arthur McNair graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and died in 1853 when just on the threshold of a promising career as a physician
10. Catherine McNair
11. Mary Ann McNair

6. KATHERINE MCNAIR (Duncan [1][1]) was married to Neill McGeachy. Child:

12. ——— McGeachy was married to Mr. Brown and had a daughter, Ettie Brown. Miss Brown graduated from the Salem Female Academy, 1891; student Berlitz School of Language, New York City, 1896–97; student Dumarthery School of Language, Paris, France, 1903–04; diploma, l'Alliance Française, Paris, France, summer 1924; instructor Salem Academy and College, 1897–98; professor of French language and literature, Flora Macdonald College, Red Spring, North Carolina, 1898–1903; *ibid.*, 1904 to date.

THIRD GENERATION

10. CATHERINE MCNAIR (Malcolm [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was married to James McKinnon, a ruling elder of St. Paul's Church, of whom it was said, "He was the faithful friend, the wise counseller, the efficient help; and the uprightness of his conduct was never doubted." There were ten children born of this marriage, all of whom are dead, leaving hundreds of descendants. The last of her children was the late Hector McKinnon, of Charlotte. His daughter, an only child, married Dr. Oscar Hawley. She has passed away. By the will of Hector McKinnon, Barrium Orphanage received a large bequest.

11. MARY ANN MCNAIR (Malcolm [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was married first to a Mr. McIver. Children:

13. Alexander D. McIver
14. Malcolm N. McIver
15. Calvin McIver, unmarried, was drowned in the Lunther River, at Lumberton, North Carolina. He was buried at St. Paul's, North Carolina.
16. Eugenia McIver

Mary Ann McIver was married secondly to ——— Burns. Child:

17. William B. Burns

FOURTH GENERATION

13. Alexander D. McIver (Mary Ann McNair [11][3] Malcolm [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was a captain in the Civil War. Son:

18. James McIver, Greensboro, North Carolina

14. Malcolm N. McIver (Mary Ann McNair [11][3] Malcolm [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was a Presbyterian minister. His widow is still living and resides with her daughter. Children:

19. Mrs. Bertha Dillard, Maxton, North Carolina
20. Mrs. R. L. McLeod, Maxton, North Carolina. Her son, Rev. Robert McLeod, is now (1927) in Scotland.

16. Eugenia McIver (Mary Ann McNair [11][3] Malcolm [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was married to John Henry Smith, of Cumberland County, near Fayetteville, North Carolina. He died during the Civil War. Children:

21. William Smith, deceased
22. D——— Smith, deceased
23. Preston Smith, deceased

17. William B. Burns (Mary Ann McNair [11][3] Malcolm [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was born at St. Paul's, North Carolina, February 9, 1848. He died at Hazelhurst, Georgia, December 8, 1909. On October 13, 1867, he married near St. Paul's, North Carolina, Hattie Williams Crawford. She was born February 12, 1850, at St. Paul's, and died October 29, 1926, at Hazelhurst. Children:

24. Foster H. Burns was born August 2, 1868, at St. Paul's and died there January 10, 1897
25. Mary Alice Burns
26. Susan Crawford Burns was born April 15, 1872, at St. Paul's and died there November 29, 1873
27. Roger Smith Burns

FIFTH GENERATION

25. Mary Alice Burns (William B. Burns [17][4] Mary Ann McNair [11][3] Malcolm [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was born March 15, 1870, at St. Paul's, North Carolina, and died there January 8, 1898. She married at St. Paul's, November 25, 1891, Andrew J. Brannon. Children:

28. Patrick Brannon
29. William B. Brannon, Darrin, Georgia
30. James Brannon died in infancy
31. Andrew J. Brannon, Jr., 303 Kichener Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

27. Roger Smith Burns (William B. Burns [17][4] Mary Ann McNair [11][3] Malcolm [2][2] Duncan [1][1]) was born October 15, 1879, at St. Paul's, North Carolina. On December 24, 1902, he married at Edonia, North Carolina, Annie Lee Williamson. He resides at Hazlehurst, Georgia. Children:

32. Robert Lee Burns, Macon, Georgia
33. Alice W. Burns

A. M. McNair, Hartsville, South Carolina, is a cousin of Rev. John Calvin McNair.

James Preston McNair, a cousin of Rev. John Calvin McNair, was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, July 14, 1860, a son of Duncan McNair and Bertha Alford; he received an academic education; married first in Aiken County, South Carolina, November 12, 1885, Cora Kitching; married secondly in Laurens, South Carolina, September 15, 1910, Hattie Roland; six children by the first wife. James Preston McNair began his business career in 1881 as a producer and manufacturer of naval stores at Windsor, South Carolina. He is or has been, president, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Aiken, and of Aiken Savings Bank; vice-president, Aiken Ice Company; director, Farmers' Storage Company; chairman of Public Works Commission of the City of Aiken. He is a Democrat and a Presbyterian.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES McNAIR AND MARGARET McCRACKEN[1]

1. James McNair is probably the James McNeer who served with the South Carolina militia in the Revolutionary War.[2]

SECOND GENERATION

3. Enoch McNair (James [1][1]) was the father of one son and at least seven daughters. Four of them were married and had children. The children are living to this day (1923).[3]

FOURTH GENERATION

13. Fred Walter McNair who was killed in Illinois in a wreck on a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad train, on June 30, 1924, was born at Fennimore, Wisconsin, on December 3, 1862.

There is mitigation for the sorrow of friends and the tragedy of sudden death when that death comes at the height of a successful career. It is not everyone's privilege to die, as has been the wish of many, in the harness, toiling, accomplishing, still necessary to the scheme of things. Nor is it everyone's privilege to leave a monument to his work.

Dr. Fred Walter McNair died thus—in the midst of his work of educating, leaving along the path down the quarter century of his presidency of the Michigan College of Mines, hundreds of men, who having come under his influence, have been successful in life.

[1] Additional data to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 105–9. Chicago, 1923. Bibliographical references supplied by James B. McNair. It is worthy to note that the data on John (2) and Enoch (3), sons of James McNair (1) was sent in to James B. McNair as for separate families, one northern, one southern. The compiler noticed their relationship.

[2] *Stub Entries to Indents Issued in Payment of Claims against South Carolina, Growing Out of the Revolution,* Books L–N. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. *The Historical Commission of South Carolina,* Book L, No. 238, p. 39 (1910). "Issued the 8 Oct. 1784 to Mr. James McNeer for 18£ 15*s.* stirling for 150 days militia duty as per account audited."

[3] Rev. Robert Lee McNair (27) in a letter to James B. McNair dated July 19, 1923.

After graduating from the University of Wisconsin and studying at the University of Chicago, Dr. McNair went first to the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College. In 1893 as a young man only two years out of college he was sent to the Michigan College of Mines as head of the Department of Mathematics and Physics. Six years later he was made president when the institution consisted of but two buildings and the idea of mining engineering colleges was still new. To-day after twenty-five years of his unflagging, loyal effort ten buildings house the College of Mines whose reputation is world wide.

In his father before him were the roots of his great ability as an educator and his deep devotion to education, for it was H. A. W. McNair who, as Chairman of the Legislative Finance Committee, brought about co-education at the University of Wisconsin, an idea which did not find ready approval at the hands of the slow thinking pioneers of the early days. Dr. McNair's ability as a physicist was widely known but his hope that he might some day spend all his time in physical research was never consummated, his executive duties were too pressing.

His hobby was Nature. In his early days it was the minerals of northern Michigan in which he was interested. He found powelite for the third time in the world and in an entirely new crystal formation. In later years it was myxomycetes and he contributed to the authority, Macbride's book on the subject.

Upon our entry into the Great War, Dr. McNair made the college campus an army post and it was there that the engineer battalion of the 32nd Division was recruited and trained. From his own duties in Washington he frequently went back to see the little army which he loved to think of as his own. His war activities, however, were among the colleges as well. For in 1917, acting on a suggestion of the War Department, he organized a committee which united forty-one leading engineering colleges of the country in a publicity campaign—the first instance of such college co-operation.

The greater part of his time during the war and the year following was spent in Washington and with the Pacific Fleet. Two of his life-long friends collaborated with him in developing for the United States Navy a revolutionary instrument for the big guns in the next war. That the finer, more technical, more important engines of war must be kept secret lest an enemy profit is the reason why the world has not known of this contribution to naval gunnery.

Dr. McNair was member of the Joint Conference Committee established by the National Industrial Conference Board for the study of

engineering education as related to industries. He engaged in various expert investigations for private interests, and was a contributor on physical, engineering, and educational subjects to technical and scientific periodicals.[4]

25. William Chalmers McNair (James [12][3] Enoch [3][2] James [1][1]) of Old Fort, North Carolina, was born July 2, 1859, in Gaston County, North Carolina. On December 23, 1903, he married in Buncombe County, North Carolina, Sarah Elizabeth Knupp. She was born July 14, 1882, in Buncombe County. Their children are:

38. William Carter McNair was born in Buncombe County, December 23, 1904
39. James Moore McNair was born in Buncombe County, May 24, 1906
40. Ruth Elizabeth McNair was born in Buncombe County, November 5, 1909
41. Robert Lee McNair was born in Buncombe County, October 24, 1911

[4] *Mining and Metallurgy,* V (September, 1924), 452–53.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN D. McNAIR AND NANCY GRAFTON[1]

SECOND GENERATION

4. Mary McNair (John D. [1][1]) was married to Robert Torrey at Union Church, Mississippi. Children:

6. Inez Torrey
7. George Torrey
8. John Torrey

5. Thomas Clinton McNair (John D. [1][1]) was born August 29, 1833, at Union Church, Mississippi, and died March 23, 1920, at Fayette, Mississippi. Thomas Clinton McNair joined the Charlie Clark Rifles at Union Church, March, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the Confederate States of America in the 12th Mississippi Regiment as lieutenant. He served until May 9, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. On January 13, 1862, he married Flora Anna Gilchrist. She was born near Union Church March 17, 1842, and died at Brookhaven, Mississippi, May 15, 1892. Children:

9. Thomas Calvin McNair
10. John Clement McNair was born at Brookhaven, Mississippi, October 5, 1872. He received an M.D. degree from Tulane University in 1898 and served as a major in the medical corps in France in the Great War. Formerly he was engaged in the practice of medicine in Fayette, Mississippi, but is now superintendent of the State Charity Hospital at Natchez, Mississippi. On December 26, 1900, he married Anna Abbott at Natchez. She is a member of the board of trustees of the University and Colleges of the State of Mississippi.
11. Malcolm Gilchrist McNair

[1] The following is more complete data than that in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* p. 115. Chicago, 1923. This new data was sent by Dr. John Clement McNair to James B. McNair.

THIRD GENERATION

6. Inez Torrey (Mary McNair [4]^2 John D. [1]^1) was married to Dr. D. C. Warren. Children:

12. Mamie Warren was married to John Smylie and has the following children: Alfred, Dorothy, and Robert.

7. George Torrey (Mary McNair [4]^2 John D. [1]^1) married Elizabeth McLaurin and they have the following children:

13. John Torrey
14. Philip Torrey
15. Catherine Torrey
16. Annie Laurin Torrey
17. Inez Torrey

8. John Torrey (Mary McNair [4]^2 John D. [1]^1) was married to Leone Warren. He died in 1912. Their children are:

18. Lindsey Torrey
19. Irene Torrey

9. Thomas Calvin McNair (Thomas Clinton [5]^2 John D. [1]^1) married Jessie Perkins at Brookhaven, Mississippi, October 17, 1889. Their present address is McComb, Mississippi. Children:

20. Irene McNair was born January 6, 1891. She was married to Charles Anderson.
21. John McNair was born April, 1892, and married Reber ———
22. Charles Westby McNair was born in 1893 and died in 1896
23. James Spencer McNair was born August 27, 1898. He served as first sergeant in the Great War and is now a medical student at Tulane University.

11. Malcolm Gilchrist McNair (Thomas Clinton [5]^2 John D. [1]^1) was born at Brookhaven, Mississippi, December 21, 1877. His present address is Gulfport, Mississippi. On June 10, 1908, he married Erma Scruggs. She was born July 24, 1885, at Lauderdale, Mississippi. Children:

24. Cornelia McNair was born March 14, 1911
25. Malcolm Gilchrist McNair, Jr., was born March 31, 1914, and died August 20, 1914

DESCENDANTS OF MALCOLM McNAIR AND ———[1]

1. Malcolm McNair was born in or near Edinburgh, Scotland. The date of birth is unknown, but having married he came to North Carolina in the year 1800, at which time his eldest son, Daniel Hugh, was an infant in arms. He died eight or ten years later at Whitehall, North Carolina. The only known offspring:

2. Daniel Hugh McNair
3. Duncan McNair. There is no data concerning this younger brother except that he went from North Carolina to Georgia and raised a family.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Daniel Hugh McNair (Malcolm [1][1]) was born in 1800, probably in Scotland. He first married Miss Blue and they had one son:

4. James Edward McNair

He married, secondly, Elizabeth Scallion.

Daniel Hugh McNair died in 1882 and was buried at Poplar Bluff Cemetery, North Gibson, Tennessee. He lived most of his life in Mississippi, but when the Civil War broke out he was opposed to secession and moved from the state. Children of second marriage:

5. Louisa McNair was born in 1845. She was married to ——— Williams and lived at North Gibson, Tennessee, and Cape Girardeau, Missouri. There were children but names are unknown. She died in 1900.
6. Wiley Paul McNair
7. Daniel Hugh McNair was born in 1851 and died in 1868
8. Lavina McNair was born in 1854. She was married to John Fox and lived at North Gibson, Tennessee, and West Plains, Missouri. There were children but names are not known. She died in 1920.
9. Patience McNair was born in 1858. She was married to ———

[1] Data from Albert Düy McNair.

Phipps and lived at Trezevant, Tennessee. It is not known that there were children. She died in 1888.

10. Jesse McNair was born in 1863. He married Miss Flippen and lived at North Gibson, Tennessee, and in southeast Missouri. There were children, but none of them is living.

THIRD GENERATION

4. James Edward McNair (Daniel Hugh [2][2] Malcolm [1][1]). There is no record of date and place of birth. He married Patience Elizabeth Flippen. Children:

11. Annie McNair
12. Minnie May McNair
13. Jessie McNair
14. Callie McNair was born in 1878. She lives in Pierce City, Missouri.
15. Myrtle McNair was born in 1880. She was married to Frank Page and lives in Pierce City, Missouri.
16. James Edward McNair was born in 1884, and lives in Pierce City, Missouri

6. Wiley Paul McNair (Daniel Hugh [2][2] Malcolm [1][1]) was born in 1848. He married Nancy Ann Flippen. He was station agent for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at Fayetteville, Arkansas, for nearly forty years. He is retired and lives in Fayetteville. Children:

17. Will Daniel McNair was born in 1871. He married Maude Cook, but there are no children. He was station agent at Fayetteville following the retirement of his father. He died in 1926 and is buried in Fayetteville.
18. Maude McNair
19. May McNair
20. Wiley Paul McNair

FOURTH GENERATION

11. Annie McNair (James Edward [4][3] Daniel Hugh [2][2] Malcolm [1][1]) was born in 1868. She was married to Elmer E. Weese. She died in Hastings, Nebraska, in 1901. Children:

21. Loraine Weese lives in Kansas City
22. Myrl Weese lives in Kansas City
23. Ralph Weese lives in Kansas City

24. Herbert Weese is a twin of Helen (25)
25. Helen Weese lives in Amarillo, Texas

12. MINNIE MAY MCNAIR (James Edward [4][3] Daniel Hugh [2][2] Malcolm [1][1]) was born in 1871. She was married to Marcus Hulse of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Children:

26. William McNair Hulse was born in 1894. He lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma.
27. Melba Elizabeth Hulse was born in 1896. She was married to Lile Bryan. She died in 1919.

13. JESSIE MCNAIR (James Edward [4][3] Daniel Hugh [2][2] Malcolm [1][1]) was born in 1874. She was married to Charles Bailey and lives in Burke, Idaho. Children:

28. Louis Bailey
29. Curtis Bailey
30. Mildred Bailey
31. Charles Bailey

18. MAUDE MCNAIR (Wiley Paul [6][3] Daniel Hugh [2][2] Malcolm [1][1]) was born in 1873. She was married to M. W. McRoy of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Children:

32. Raymond Paul McRoy was born in 1892 and died in 1920
33. Dorothy McRoy was born in 1901. She was married to Wallace Dutton and lives in New York.
34. Jerome McRoy was born in 1908

19. MAY MCNAIR (Wiley Paul [6][3] Daniel Hugh [2][2] Malcolm [1][1]) was born in 1875. She was married to John Black Brown. There was one child:

35. James Paul Brown is not living

20. WILEY PAUL MCNAIR (Wiley Paul [6][3] Daniel Hugh [2][2] Malcolm [1][1]) was born in 1882. He married Stella Hight of Fayetteville, Arkansas. He lives in Fayetteville and is with the Cravens Insurance Co. Children:

36. Pauline McNair was born in 1907
37. John H. McNair was born in 1909
38. David McNair was born in 1919
39. William McNair was born in 1921
40. Caroline McNair was born in 1923

REV. MALCOLM McNAIR

Malcolm McNair was born in Robeson County, August 24, 1776, and was reared religiously by pious parents. After receiving what instruction could be imparted by Mr. Nelson, the teacher in the neighborhood, he was sent to Dr. McCorkle's school in Rowan, for a time; he finished his course of study, classical and theological, with Dr. Caldwell of Guilford, at whose school he became of a religious turn of mind. On October 25, 1799, he was taken under care of the Presbytery of Orange, at Buffalo Church; and on March 27, 1801, at Barbacue Church, Cumberland County, he was licensed to preach the gospel. At the same time and place, six companions of his study were also licensed. On June 2, 1803, he was ordained pastor of Centre and Ashpole churches in Robeson County and Laurel Hill, in Richmond County, and in preaching to these congregations and others in the neighborhood he passed his life, which was brought to a close on August 4, 1822.

His labors were greatly blessed in the hopeful conversion of many souls. Dr. Hall makes a most favorable mention of him in his report to synod, as appears in their records for 1810. In his funeral sermon, by Rev. Colin McIver, it is said:

> There was something in his mode of address so sweetly captivating, so irresistibly alluring, that his preaching was always listened to with deep attention, even by those who, on various occasions scrupled not to speak of the revival, either as the offspring of misguided zeal, or as the result of diabolical agency. In his preaching, he might truly be called an eloquent man; and his eloquence was not of the vehement, but of the persuasive kind. I can truly say, that for suavity of manners, generosity, and the kindly affections, for gentleness, meekness, and patience, I have seldom seen him equalled, and never excelled. He was a great lover of peace, and a punctual member of the judicatories of the church; in both of these things, he kept a good conscience. His end was peace.[1]

[1] Rev. William Henry Foote, *Sketches of North Carolina,* pp. 501–2. New York: Robert Carter, 58 Canal Street, 1846.

DESCENDANTS OF NEILL McNAIR AND MARGARET PATTERSON[1] AND ALEXANDER McNAIR AND EFFIE LITTLE[2]

1. NEILL McNAIR (born 1770, Argyleshire, Scotland) and his brother, Alexander McNair (2) emigrated from Scotland to this country and settled in Richmond County (now Scotland County), North Carolina. He was one of the three Neill McNairs who registered in the first census of 1790. He married Margaret Patterson of Richmond County (now Scotland County), North Carolina. He died in January, 1856, in Richmond County (now Scotland County), North Carolina. The children of Neill McNair and Margaret Patterson are:

3. Jane McNair
4. Sarah McNair
5. Ann McNair
6. Marian McNair
7. Catharine McNair
8. Mathew Watson McNair
9. John Calvin McNair never married

2. ALEXANDER McNAIR was born in Argyleshire, Scotland. He built a good residence near what is now known as Elmore, Scotland County, about a mile and a half from his brother Neill's. He moved to Mississippi in 1850 and died there in Simpson County. He married Effie Little in North Carolina. Children:

10. John E. McNair
11. Roderick McNair was born in North Carolina and died in Texas. He was a farmer.
12. Cornelius McNair was born in North Carolina and died there. He was a farmer and was unmarried.
13. Katie McNair was born in North Carolina. She was married to

[1] Data from John Franklin McNair (24).

[2] Data from Thomas McNair (35). The information on this family was given to James B. McNair as for separate families, the descendants of Neill and Alexander McNair having become lost to one another until the compiler discovered the relationship.

——— Leonard in Covington County, Mississippi, and she died there in 1863.

14. Rachel McNair was born in North Carolina and died in Simpson County, Mississippi, in 1863. Unmarried.
15. Diana McNair was born in North Carloina and died in Simpson County, Mississippi, in 1864. Unmarried.
16. Mary McNair was born in North Carolina and died in Simpson County in 1864. Unmarried.
17. Jane McNair was born in North Carolina. She was married in Covington County to ——— Graves. She died in 1898 at Columbia, Mississippi.
18. Betsy McNair was born in North Carolina. She was married to ——— McDonald in Covington County. She died in Williamsburg, Covington County, in 1885.
19. Belindy McNair was born in North Carolina. She was married to ——— Fullenmeiter, Covington County. She died in Texas.
20. Belle McNair was born in North Carolina. She was married to ——— Stubbs in Covington County. She died in 1900 in Pineville, Louisiana.

SECOND GENERATION

8. Mathew Watson McNair (Neill [1][1]) was born in Richmond County (now Scotland County), North Carolina, in 1805. He married Martha Ann Adams of Marlboro County, South Carolina, who died in 1881. He died in Richmond County in 1873. Children:

21. Neill Adams McNair
22. Julia Margaret McNair
23. William James McNair
24. Martha Jane McNair
25. John Franklin McNair
26. Samuel Patterson McNair was in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and was captured at the fall of Fort Fisher below Wilmington, North Carolina, in January, 1865. He died on board ship a few days later and was buried at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.
27. Archibald McNair
28. Thomas Lutterloh McNair
29. Lawrence McNair
30. Edwin Lily McNair

10. John Evander McNair (Alexander [2][1]) was born in North Carolina. He was a lawyer and judge in Mississippi. He married Sarah Adeline Watts in Covington County, Mississippi. She was born in Lexington, Mississippi. He died in Brookhaven, Mississippi, in 1874, and she died there in 1870. Children:

31. Alexander Cornelius McNair was born September 22, 1847, in Simpson County, Mississippi, and died in Brookhaven, March, 1912. He was a lawyer. He was married in Brookhaven.
32. Reuben Watts McNair was born February 19, 1849, in Simpson County, Mississippi. He died in Brookhaven, February 3, 1922. He was married in Covington County.
33. Rachel Ann McNair was born in Simpson County in 1851. She was married to ——— Magee in 1873 in Brookhaven.
34. John Evander McNair, Jr., was born in Simpson County in 1854. He died there about 1860.
35. Thomas McNair
36. Stephen Duncan McNair was born in Covington County. He died September 5, 1917, in Jackson, Mississippi. He was connected with the railroad.
37. Charlie McNair was born in September, 1860, in Covington County, and died in Brookhaven, February, 1898. He was a sheriff. He was married in Brookhaven.
38. William George McNair was born in May, 1862, in Covington County. He has an oil mill. He was married in Fayette, Mississippi.
39. Mattie Jane McNair was born in 1864 in Covington County. In 1885 she was married to ——— Dunning in Harriston, Mississippi.

THIRD GENERATION

21. Neill Adams McNair (Mathew [8][2] Neill [1][1]) was born March 2, 1835. He was first married to Flora McMillan in 1854. His second wife was Sarah Shaw. He died February 16, 1922. There was one child of the first marriage:

40. Sallie McNair

Children of the second marriage:

41. Margaret Virginia McNair
42. Flora Lee McNair

25. John Franklin McNair (Mathew [8][2] Neill [1][1]) was born October 19, 1843, in Richmond County (now Scotland County), North Carolina. His parents were of moderate means, his schooling consisting of that obtained in a log cabin school near by. At an early age, he assisted his father, who was a merchant and farmer. He volunteered in the Confederate Army in May, 1861, at the age of seventeen and went to Camp Dudley below Wilmington, North Carolina, in July, 1861. He was in Richmond, Virginia, attending the Fourth Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning, April 2, 1865, when Dr. Moses D. Hoge, a Presbyterian minister well known throughout the South, announced to the congregation that General Lee was evacuating Richmond. He was mustered out at Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865.

He returned home practically penniless to find that General Sherman's army had captured, taken, or destroyed about all the food products through this section on its march through three weeks previous. His success can be attributed only to his own efforts. He took up his work again of assisting his father and at the end of two or three years had acquired thirteen acres of land and a mule.

He entered the mercantile business for himself in 1871, in which business he was lately engaged. He lived in Wilmington fourteen years, being a member of the firm of McNair & Pearsall, wholesale grocers, of that city. He moved to Laurinburg, North Carolina, about 1898. The Laurinburg Oil Company, manufacturers of cotton seed oil products, was organized in 1901, of which he was president. He was president of the State Bank of Laurinburg, which he was active in organizing in 1907. He was president of the Laurinburg & Southern Railroad Co. since its organization in 1909, and was also president of the Dixie Guano Company, manufacturers of acid phosphate and fertilizers, organized in 1920. He also was extensively engaged in farming, having about 10,000 acres in cultivation (1924); he was one of the largest cotton planters in North Carolina. He was interested in many companies, being a director in the Dickon Cotton Mill, Scotland Cotton Mill, Waverly Cotton Mill Co., Prince Cotton Mill Co., the Hammond Co., wholesale grocers, all of Laurinburg, and the Murchison National Bank of Wilmington, North Carolina, the largest national bank in North

Carolina. He also had business interests in Florida, being associated with Mr. N. G. Wade, Jacksonville, Florida, and others. They have bought and sold considerable land and timber in that state and are engaged in the manufacture of rosin and spirits of turpentine. He was a director in the Flynn-Harris-Bullard Co., of Jacksonville, Florida.

He married Mary Jane Lytch on January 16, 1868. She died August 17, 1905. He died December 30, 1927. Children:

43. Sarah Patterson McNair was married to Zebulon Vance Pate
44. Martha Virginia McNair
45. John William McNair
46. Mary McNair
47. James Lytch McNair
48. Ina McNair

27. Archibald McNair (Mathew [8][2] Neill [1][1]) was born in 1848. He moved to Hallettsville, Texas, about 1875. He married Bertha Simms of Texas. He died in 1889. Two children:

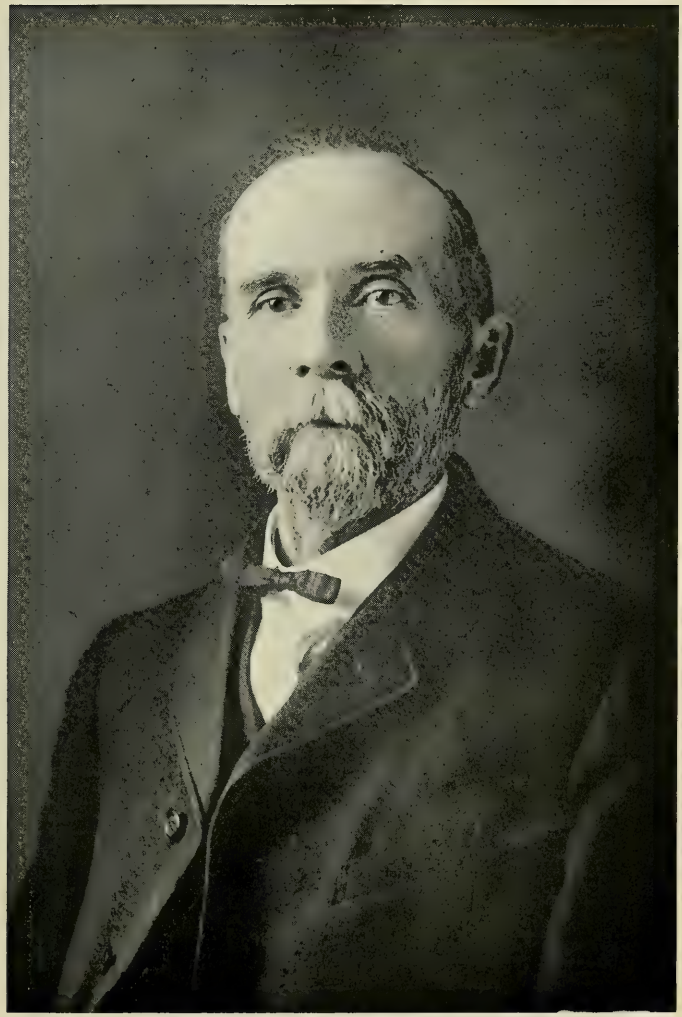
49. John Arthur McNair is living in Houston, Texas (1924)
50. Sadie McNair was married to Claude Barnes and lives in Hallettsville, Texas (1924)

35. Thomas McNair (John E. [10][2] Alexander [2][1]) was born March 11, 1856, in Simpson County. He is a dentist and now lives in Shreveport, Louisiana. On December 21, 1887, in Bogue Chitto, Mississippi, he married Mary Ella Thompson, born September 11, 1863, in Pike County, Mississippi. Children:

51. John Alexander McNair was born October 25, 1888, in Bogue Chitto, Mississippi. He is in the insurance business. Unmarried.
52. Cora Aileen McNair was born December 11, 1891, in Bogue Chitto. She was married to ——— Thames December 15, 1917, in Brookhaven.
53. Adeline Della McNair was born October 10, 1897, in Brookhaven

FOURTH GENERATION

47. James Lytch McNair (John F. [25][3] Mathew [8][2] Neill [1][1]) was born in Richmond County (now Scotland County),



JOHN FRANKLIN McNAIR (1843–1927)

North Carolina, on October 1, 1878. He married Gertrude McIntosh, January 16, 1903. Children:

54. John Franklin McNair, Jr., married Marie Whitaker of Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1924
55. Elizabeth McNair
56. James Lytch McNair, Jr.
57. Gertrude McIntosh McNair
58. Martha McNair

DESCENDANTS OF RALPH MacNAIR AND DOROTHY HALL[1]

1. RALPH MACNAIR was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 16, 1742, and died in October, 1784, in Richmond, Virginia. The father of Ralph MacNair was killed on the battlefield of Culloden in the ranks of the Duke of Cumberland when he defeated Prince Charles Edward Stewart in 1754. Ralph, after growing to manhood, came to America with his two brothers, Ebenezer and John. Ralph settled near Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina. He was a lawyer and a crown officer of the province of North Carolina.

Ralph together with Harry, John, and Neill MacNair signed a petition to the general assembly of North Carolina for the regulation of the town of Cross Creek.[2] He was a representative of the State Assembly of North Carolina for Orange County December 11, 1771, January 25, 1772, December 4, 1775.[3]

It is evident that he had a mind of his own as he was the only member of the entire provincial assembly who was not a member of the convention to consider rebellion against Great Britain. He became a Tory and left[4] the country in 1777, but aided colonial prisoners on Long Island. With his brother Ebenezer he petitioned the General Assembly of North Carolina for permission to return. This was rejected.[5] In this connection the following letter to Ralph MacNair from Governor Martin of North Carolina is of interest:

[1] Data from R. T. McNair (50). All bibliographical references, except those relative to the Harvey family, and information pertaining thereto are contributed by James B. McNair.

[2] *The State Records of North Carolina,* XV, 209–11.

[3] *Ibid.,* IX, 177, 178, 184, 190, 223, 390, 399, 413, 416, 417, 418, 422, 425, 438, 448, 469, 470, 476, 478, 501, 526, 530, 534, 540, 565, 569, 589, 715, 734, 747, 752, 874, 902, 910, 952, 1189.

[4] *Ibid.,* p. xxxlv.

[5] *Ibid.,* XIX, 577.

HILLSBOROUGH, JAN. 21, 1784

Sir:

I am favored with your letter from Philadelphia together with one from General Greene in your behalf. I am sorry to inform you that the Treason Law of this State prevents my granting you the passport and leave to return as you request.

It is not my business to criminate you on the part you have taken in the late contest between Britain and America—but only to suggest you have been decisive in the choice. You have deserted the country in which you say you wished to have spent your Days. What satisfaction can you have in returning to her in her triumphant prosperity, when your late principal desire is frustrated which was to subjugate her to British despotism? Let your own feelings be the Judge.

From my former acquaintance with you I am still your personal friend, but it is out of my power to grant your request. An application must be made to the General Assembly, who will consider your case, and perhaps will indulge your return, but of this I am doubtful, as the sense of the last Assembly was generally to exclude all British refugees from returning to the State.

However, the services you rendered our prisoners on Long Island have some weight and should you send forward a petition to that body, I will lay the same before them, together with General Greene's letter in your favor at their meeting on the first of April next.

I am Sir, &c.

ALEX MARTIN.

It is of importance to note that Ralph MacNair took the oath of allegiance:

I do hereby certify that Mr. Ralph MacNair, merchant, hath voluntarily taken the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed the 13th day of June, A.D., 1777.

Witness my hand and seal, the ninth day of August, A.D., 1784.

(L. S.) WILLIAM RUSH

The following two quotations are in reference to the estate of Ralph MacNair and the care of his children. The first is a letter from John McNair to Governor Caswell of North Carolina dated at Charlestown, South Carolina, January 18, 1785:

Your old acquaintance, my brother, Ralph McNair, died at Richmond, Virginia, last October. The care of his children has consequently devolved on me, and unfortunately all his estate for their support consists of Debts in your State. I take the liberty of this application and request you to inform me how the Law stands with regard to those who left the country in 1777.[6]

This may have resulted in the

act [passed December 29, 1785] to prevent the sale of such lands of Ralph MacNair, dec., as remain unsold in this State, and to Empower Edward Hall, of Edgcomb Company, executor of the last will and testament of the said Ralph, to collect the debts due from the inhabitants of this state to the said Ralph, which have become due to him since the passing of the law commonly called the expulsion act.[7]

Ebenezer MacNair, brother of Ralph, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, settled in Richmond, Virginia, and died unmarried in Richmond, August 24, 1821. John MacNair, brother of Ralph, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, settled in South Carolina, married near Charleston, became a planter, and died childless near Charleston some time after January 18, 1785. Previous to taking up residence in South Carolina, John MacNair lived in Orange County, North Carolina. One of the last acts of Governor Martin before the royal government came to an end in 1775 was to appoint John MacNair a justice of the peace for Orange County, April 14, 1775.[8] Because of his sympathy with Great Britain his property in North Carolina was confiscated in 1779. After the death of his brother Ralph, John looked after the orphaned children as is shown by the letter to Governor Caswell above.

Ralph MacNair married Dorothy Hall of Prince George County, Virginia. She died at sea on her passage from New York to Charleston, South Carolina, October 9, 1782, and was buried at sea Lat. 25, 40 degrees, Longitude 75, 50 degrees.

[6] *Ibid.*, XVII, 17, 427.

[7] *Ibid.*, XX, 91–92, 98, 112; XXIV, 761.

[8] *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, First Families of America,* I, 881. Edited by Fred A. Virkus under direction of A. N. Marquis. Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1925.

The State Records of North Carolina, IX, 1221.

The children of Ralph MacNair and Dorothy Hall are:

2. Thomas Ebenezer MacNair was born February 14, 1775, on Blanton Farm near Hillsboro, North Carolina. He died in November, 1810, in Tarboro, North Carolina.
3. Edmund Duncan MacNair
4. John Alexander MacNair was born in February, 1779, in New York City. He died in February, 1797, in Halifax, North Carolina.
5. Elizabeth MacNair died in infancy in New York City

SECOND GENERATION

3. Edmund Duncan MacNair (Ralph [1][1]) was born February 16, 1777, at Blanton Farm, near Hillsboro, North Carolina, and died December 6, 1842, at Hopelodge Farm, ———. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Haywood Bell, born in Franklin County, North Carolina, in 1787. They were married in Tarboro, March 9, 1802. Sarah Haywood Bell was a sister of Captain John Bell, United States Navy, Major William Bell, United States Army, and Admiral Henry Haywood Bell, who was drowned on the coast of Japan in 1868. The body was recovered and brought to Newburgh, New York, and interred in that city.

The children of Edmund Duncan MacNair and Sarah Haywood Bell are:

6. Elizabeth Haywood MacNair
7. Ralph Ebenezer MacNair was born in Tarboro, February 11, 1804, and died unmarried at Warrenton, North Carolina, July 20, 1893

Edmund Duncan MacNair was married secondly December 14, 1808, at Washington, North Carolina, to Elizabeth Baker Harvey.

The Harvey family was of importance in early colonial history and the following account of it is included among other reasons because of its bearing on the descendants of Edmund Duncan MacNair.

The Harveys came to the Colony and settled in Perquimans County, on the Albemarle Sound, on the land between the Yeopim

and Perquimans rivers, which to this day, is called "Harvey's Neck."

John Harvey first appears in the history of North Carolina as President of the Council and Acting Governor of the Province of North Carolina, in 1680. He was followed by John Jenkins the same year. From the records in the court house at Hertford, Perquimans County, North Carolina, the following items are taken:

"Thomas Harvey, Esq., son of John and Mary, his wife living at Ye Heath, in Suetterfield Parish, in Warwickshire, in Ould England, and Joannah Jenkins, ye relict of ye Honorable John Jenkins, Esq., was married by ye Honorable Anthony Slookins, Esq., the 15th of April, 1682."

Thomas Harvey was private secretary of Governor John Jenkins and married his widow, who died March 27, 1688, leaving no children by her last husband, Thomas Harvey.

Thomas Harvey, the son of Governor John Harvey and his wife Mary, married his second wife, Sarah, the daughter of Benjamin Laker and his wife Jane Dey. By this marriage were born two sons and one daughter; John was born September 19, 1689, and died in infancy, September 5, 1691. Thomas, the second son, was born December 6, 1692; Mary was born November 20, 1694, and married Colonel Robert West. These were children of Thomas Harvey, who was acting Governor in the absence of Governor Archdale in 1697, and grandchildren of Governor John Harvey and Mary, his wife. The will of Thomas Harvey is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Raleigh, dated March 23, 1698, and probated November 2, 1699. He mentions his wife, Sarah, son Thomas, and daughter Mary Harvey West.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Harvey and Sarah Laker, married Elizabeth Cole of Nansemond County, Virginia. His will dated April 10, 1729, and probated and recorded November 10, 1729, in the office of the Secretary of State, at Raleigh, North Carolina, mentions his wife Elizabeth, sons Thomas, John, Benjamin, and Miles.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cole, was born December 11, 1724, and never married. John, the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cole, was born in 1726, and married Mary, the

daughter of Thomas and Abagail Bonner of Beaufort County, and died in 1775. He was the leading spirit in resisting the tyranny of George III of England and in preparing the people of North Carolina to breast the approaching storm. John Harvey was speaker of the Assembly and Moderator of the Provincial Congress which met in New Bern, August 24, 1774.

The Moderator, John Harvey, whose name occurs so often and so honorably in the history of North Carolina, was a native of the Albermarle Shore, and a citizen of the county of Perquimans. Endowed by nature with a vigorous mind, and having embraced the most liberal opportunities for its cultivation, he added the ornaments of education to those more indispensable and hereditary qualifications of a polished gentleman, which eminently distinguished his character. After having, for many years, served as a member of the Assembly from Perquimans, he was, in 1766, elected Speaker of the popular House, a station which he filled, with but one interruption, to the close of the Royal government. The great influence exercised by Samuel Swann, who had filled the Speaker's chair for nearly twenty years, had given that station a dignity scarcely inferior to that of the executive, and much superior to that of a councillor. The Speaker of the popular House, after the days of Mr. Swann, was looked upon as the leader of the Whig party, and the hereditary defender of the rights of the people. John Ashe, the hero of the Wilmington sedition, succeeded Swann in 1762, and John Harvey succeeded him in 1766. Throughout the turbulent period of the years 1767, 1768 and 1769, he presided over the deliberations of the House, and received the unanimous thanks of that body at the close of each session. The powerful influence of Tryon had paralyzed the Whig party, and made his hereditary office a sinecure; and in the Assembly of 1770, Harvey was succeeded by Richard Caswell, a Gentleman more acceptable to Tryon as a personal and political friend. In the Assembly of 1773, however, he was again elected Speaker at the instance of Caswell, and here he found the office one of dignity and importance. The House, from this period to the flight of Governor Martin (and the consequent dissolution of the Royal government), was, strictly speaking, arrayed as a party against the government; and, during the whole of this time, Mr. Harvey was the acknowledged leader of the opposition. He conducted the Whigs through the great controversy on the court law, and the attachment clause, and the various other disputes with the Executive and Council. I have stated that he was chosen Moderator of the first Independent Provincial Con-

gress, a station which he filled with great honor to himself, and advantage to the cause of his country, until his death. He was remarkable for great decision of character and firmness in his political principles, and demeaned himself toward his opponents, and more particularly the Governor, with a haughty reserve, which showed the bitterness of his opposition. Harvey's Neck, a point of land on Albemarle Sound, at the mouth of the Perquimans River, was the seat of this remarkable and illustrious family, which, for many years before the Revolution, was celebrated for its dignity, antiquity and wealth. The changes of half a century have left nothing but a few venerable and respected tombs to attest the magnificent hospitality and grandeur of the House of Harvey.[9]

Benjamin, the third son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cole, married Keziah Mallory, May 3, 1779.

Colonel Miles Harvey, the fourth son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cole, was born December 17, 1728, and married Elizabeth Baker, and from this union were born Mary, Mildred, Augustus Harvey. Colonel Miles Harvey died December 12, 1776. He was a member of the Provincial Congress, Hillsboro, August 21, 1775. Benjamin and Thomas Harvey were also members of this Congress, all representing Perquimans County. They all signed "The Test." Miles Harvey was also a member of the Congress at Halifax, April 4, 1776, and colonel of the regiment formed pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Congress. He was a member of the Convention which met at Halifax November 12, 1776, and adopted the Constitution. He died December 12, 1776.[10] He was clerk of the court, justice of the peace and held other important posts in the Colony.

Mary, the first daughter of Colonel Miles Harvey, was married to John Gray Blount, of Beaufort County, September, 1778. Issue of this union was Thomas Harvey, John Gray, William Augustus, Polly Anne, Olivia, Patsey Baker.

Mildred, second daughter of Colonel Miles Harvey, married Abner Neal, and by this union two sons were born, Christopher and Abner.

Augustus married a widow Granger, whose maiden name was

[9] *Col. Records,* Vol. IX, Prefatory Notes XIV; *North Carolina Booklet,* Vol. VIII. No. 1.

[10] See Resolution of Congress, December 23, 1776, *Col. Records,* X, 1001.

Susannah Smith; only one child was born of this union, Eliza Baker Harvey, who was married to Edmund Duncan MacNair, of Tarboro, North Carolina. She was born in 1791 and died in 1874 and her marriage occurred in Washington, North Carolina, December 14, 1808.

The children of Edmund Duncan MacNair and Eliza Baker Harvey are:

8. Susan Mary MacNair
9. Sarah Harvey MacNair
10. Thomas Alexander MacNair was born September 27, 1814, at Tarboro, North Carolina. He died unmarried July 21, 1878, at Warrenton, North Carolina.
11. John Augustus MacNair was born at Strabane Farm, Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He died in infancy January, 1819.
12. Edmund Duncan MacNair
13. Augustus Harvey MacNair
14. John Baker MacNair was born August 22, 1822, at Hope Lodge Farm. He died November 11, 1836.
15. Robert Donaldson MacNair was born May 5, 1824, at Hope Lodge Farm. He died December 1, 1897, at Plymouth, North Carolina.
16. Hugh MacNair
17. Pauline Dorothy MacNair
18. Colin MacNair
19. William Tannahill MacNair

THIRD GENERATION

6. Elizabeth Haywood MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born October 18, 1802, and died October, 1829, at Strabane Farm, North Carolina. She was married to Hezekiah Kirtland, of Connecticut. The children of Hezekiah Kirtland and Elizabeth Haywood MacNair are:

20. Mary Kirtland
21. Susan Kirtland

8. Susan Mary MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born November 23, 1809, at Washington, North Carolina, and died April 24, 1898, at Warrenton, North Carolina. She

was married to William Tannahill, of New York, who died in 1844. Their children are:

22. Robert Tannahill
23. William Tannahill
24. Edward Tannahill
25. Elizabeth Tannahill
26. Alice Tannahill
27. Lizzie Tannahill

9. Sarah Harvey MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born at Tarboro, North Carolina, May 13, 1812, and died near Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina, October 29, 1837. She was married to Peter R. Hines, of Raleigh, North Carolina. They had one child:

28. Harvey Hines became a surgeon and died in the Confederate service in the fall of 1864

12. Edmund Duncan MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born December 22, 1819, at Strabane Farm, and died in Tarboro, North Carolina, April 7, 1896. He married in 1847 Elizabeth Cheshire, of Edenton, North Carolina. She was a sister of Rev. O. Joseph Blount Cheshire, who was rector of Calvary Church, Tarboro, for many years. Children:

29. Elizabeth MacNair was married to Edward Lewis
30. Carrie MacNair died unmarried

13. Augustus Harvey MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]), a twin of Edmund (12), was born December 22, 1819, at Strabane Farm. He married, first, Penelope Halsy, of Perquimans County, North Carolina, who died at Tarboro without issue in 1851. He married secondly Ann Lawrence Horne in Florida in 1853. She was born in Marianna, Florida, June 14, 1833, and died in Tarboro, North Carolina, March 30, 1912. Their children were:

31. Mary Harvey MacNair was born December 25, 1855, at Tarboro, and married December 24, 1878, at Tarboro.
32. Thomas Alexander MacNair was born July 17, 1858, at Tarboro. He died unmarried September 17, 1888, at Jacksonville, Florida.
33. Whitmel Horne MacNair was born May 27, 1862, at Tarboro. He married December 29, 1886, at Tarboro.

34. Anna Blount MacNair was born June 30, 1864, at Louisburg, North Carolina, and married September 30, 1891, at Tarboro
35. Edward Dudley MacNair was born July 25, 1866, at Tarboro. He married February 9, 1902, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Henry Bell MacNair was born May 21, 1868, at Tarboro, and married April 30, 1901, at Tarboro
37. Ivey Foreman MacNair was born March 22, 1871, at Tarboro, and married June 8, 1898, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

16. Hugh MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born May 28, 1826, at Hope Lodge Farm, and died September 1, 1871, at Washington, North Carolina. He married in Tarboro, in 1859, Margaret Anna Baker who was born in 1839.[11] Children:

38. Julia Baker MacNair was born in 1863. She was married first to John Robert Staton and secondly to Thomas Reid.
39. Laura Baker MacNair

17. Pauline Dorothy MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born November 3, 1828, at Hope Lodge Farm and died September 3, 1876, at Washington, North Carolina. She was married in 1853 at Tarboro, North Carolina, to Octavius Warwick Telfair. Children:

40. William G. Telfair
41. Edmund Telfair
42. Lena Telfair

18. Colin MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born June 19, 1832, at Walnut Hill Farm, near Louisburg, North Carolina. He married June 2, 1859, Rachel Missouri Church. She died June 22, 1914, at Henderson, North Carolina. They had three children:

43. Elizabeth Nash MacNair
44. William Ralph MacNair
45. Harvey Church MacNair

19. William Tannahill MacNair (Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born December 29, 1833, at Hope Lodge Farm and died June 11, 1912, at Emporia, Virginia. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1855 with the degree of Doctor of

[11] F. A. Virkus, *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy. First Families of America,* I, 881.

Medicine. In 1866 he married in Tarboro Hattie Dunn. She died childless in 1868. He married secondly Fannie Land who died October 5, 1914, at Emporia, Virginia. The children from the second marriage are:

46. Hattie MacNair died in childhood from a combination of scarlet fever and diphtheria
47. John MacNair died in childhood from a combination of scarlet fever and diphtheria
48. William MacNair died in childhood from a combination of scarlet fever and diphtheria
49. Hugh MacNair was a graduate of pharmacy, worked in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died October 7, 1897, at Jarrett, Virginia
50. Robert Tannahill MacNair was born at Tarboro, North Carolina, November 16, 1878, and is an M.D. and Oph.D. at Emporia, Virginia

FOURTH GENERATION

39. Laura Baker MacNair (Hugh [16][3] Edmund Duncan [3][2] Ralph [1][1]) was born December 27, 1865, at Tarboro, North Carolina. She was married April 23, 1889, to John Archibald Weddell who was born at Petersburg, Virginia, August 3, 1863, the son of Matthew Weddell.

Mrs. Weddell is a member of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Her hobby is collecting antiques. Residence: (Summer) Wilmington, North Carolina; (Winter) Tarboro, North Carolina.[12] Children:

51. Mary Norcom Weddell was born July 30, 1891, at Tarboro. She was graduated at Shorter College in 1910. She was married October 6, 1920, to Thomas Hall Battle.
52. Laura MacNair Weddell was born January 8, 1894, at Tarboro. She attended Brenan College. She was married to Meares Harris, of Wilmington, North Carolina.
53. Penelope Hoskins Weddell was born November 23, 1896. She attended Brenan College. She was married August 5, 1920, to Rev. Burgess Wood Gaither. Issue: Nell Weddell Gaither, Burgess Wood Gaither.

[12] *Ibid.*

43. Elizabeth Nash MacNair (Colin [18]^3 Edmund Duncan [3]^2 Ralph [1]^1) was born at Tarboro, North Carolina. She was married September 5, 1894, at Henderson, North Carolina, to Randall Pope. They had two children:

54. Bettie Pope died in infancy
55. Harvey Pope died in infancy

44. William Ralph MacNair (Colin [18]^3 Edmund Duncan [3]^2 Ralph [1]^1) was born at Edgecombe, near Tarboro, North Carolina. He married Carolia Drake November 16, 1904, at Raleigh, North Carolina. They have two children born at Henderson, North Carolina.

45. Harvey Church MacNair (Colin [18]^3 Edmund Duncan [3]^2 Ralph [1]^1) was born at Edgecombe near Tarboro, North Carolina. He married Mary Graves Connor, January 2, 1895, at Wilson, North Carolina. Their children are:

56. Katherine Church MacNair
57. Harvey Church MacNair

McNAIRS OF OKLAHOMA

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES McNAIR AND ELIZA PALMER[1]

1. James McNair married Eliza Palmer and had issue:
2. Felix McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. Felix McNair (James [1][1]) was a physician of the Cherokee Nation and married Nancy Bushyhead in 1867. Nancy Bushyhead was born July 14, 1843, in Going Snake district, Cherokee Nation, daughter of Rev. Jesse Bushyhead and Elizabeth Wilkerson. A brother of Mrs. McNair, Edward Bushyhead, resided in San Diego, California, where he was a prominent business man. Mrs. McNair was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years.

The McNair farm located in Locust Grove, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) consisted of 1,200 acres, 425 of which were in cultivation in 1901 with crops of wheat, corn, and oats. A great part of the estate was given up to grazing as considerable attention was paid to stock-raising.

Mr. McNair died June 30, 1892, leaving a widow and five children:

3. Edward McNair
4. Cora McNair, a teacher of music, in 1901, at the Female Seminary of Tahlequah, Oklahoma
5. Felix Owen McNair
6. Dennis Bushyhead McNair
7. Callie Quarles McNair

[1] Data obtained by James B. McNair from *Indian Territory, Descriptive, Biographical and Genealogical,* etc., pp. 851–52. New York and Chicago: D. C. Gideon, 1901.

McNAIRS OF PENNSYLVANIA

McNAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA, TAKEN IN 1800*

Name of Head of Family	Location	Free White Males by Ages					Free White Females by Ages				
		Under Ten	From Ten to Sixteen	From Sixteen to Twenty-Six†	From Twenty-Six to Forty-Five†	Forty-Five and Over†	Under Ten	From Ten to Sixteen	From Sixteen to Twenty-Six†	From Twenty-Six to Forty-Five†	Forty-Five and Over†
McNair, John	Southampton Township, Bucks County	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
McNair, James (2, p. 267)	Upper Wakefield Township, Bucks County	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
McNair, Thomas (2, p. 279)	Dickinson Township, Cumberland County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
McNair, Thomas (1, p. 286)	West Hanover Township, Dauphin County	2	3	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1
McNair, David‡ (p. 183)	Erie County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McNair, Samuel (4, p. 268)	Horsham Township, Montgomery County	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1
McNair, John (6, p. 219)	Northampton County	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1
McNair, Samuel	Northampton County	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
McNier, George	Moyamensing, Philadelphia County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
McNeer, Robert	Addison Township, Somerset County	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
McNeer, James	Addison Township, Somerset County	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McNeer, Samuel	Addison Township, Somerset County	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
McNeer, David	Addison Township, Somerset County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
McNeare, John	Chanceford, York County	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....

* Compiled from official records in Washington, D.C., through the generosity of William McNair (28, p. 284).

† Including heads of families.

‡ Census taken by David McNair, but no record is found of the name as resident of county.

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID McNAIR AND JENNIE BUCHANAN[1]

1. David McNair was born in Ireland. He married Jennie Buchanan in Philadelphia in 1870. He died in Philadelphia in January, 1896, and his wife died in Philadelphia June 1, 1904. Children:

2. William H. S. McNair was born in Philadelphia in 1875. He is now living at Sharon Hill, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.
3. James A. McNair was born in Philadelphia in 1882. He is now living at Sharon Hill.

[1] Data from the sons.

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID McNAIR AND ANNA MARIA DUNNING[1]

SECOND GENERATION

3. Robert McNair purchased fifty acres of land in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1787.[2]

5. Dunning McNair, notice of Sheriff's Sale as follows:

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) *on the first Monday in November next, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh,*

All the right, title, interest and claim of Dunning M'Nair of, in, and to the following land situate in Butler county, for which warrants were issued in the following names, viz:

313 acres warranted in the name of Samuel Henry. 313 acres warranted in the name of Joseph Boyd. 313 acres warranted in the name of Jacob Schaeffer. 313 acres warranted in the name of Gattleb Sener. 313 acres warranted in the name of John Hervey. 313 acres warranted in the name of Frederick Steinman. 260 acres warranted in the name of Amos Bloomfield. 260 acres warranted in the name of George Diffendaffer. 260 acres warranted in the name of Henry Stine. 260 acres warranted in the name of Samuel Turbett. 260 acres in the name of Jeremiah Mazer. 260 acres in the name of Christian Leonardy. 287 acres in the name of John Smith. 287 acres in the name of Jos. Lefever. 287 acres in the name of Wm. Randle. 287 acres in the name of John Carpenter. 287 acres in the name of John Funk. 374 acres in the name of Jacob Stricker. 290 acres in the name of John Barber. 300 acres in the name of John Wright. 300 acres in the name of Samuel Wright. 300

[1] Additional information to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 123–56. Chicago, 1923. This information, including references, except that for Dunning McNair (5), was supplied by James B. McNair. The information pertaining to Dunning McNair was supplied by William McNair (28, p. 284).

[2] *Pennsylvania Archives,* XXIV, 728.

acres in the name of Thos. Baude. 318 acres in the name of George Hope. 290 acres in the name of Stephen Hamberger. 300 acres in the name of David Brubucker. 300 acres in the name of David Hare. 300 acres in the name of Chr'n Hare. 318 acres in the name of Chr'n Neaf. 290 acres in the name of Jacob Neaf. 300 acres in the name of John Miller. 300 acres in the name of John Hare. 300 acres in the name of Abr'm Hare. 318 acres in the name of Christian Hare, jr. 290 acres in the name of George Brysler. 300 acres in the name of Nicholas Brysler. 300 acres in the name of Peter Brysler. 300 acres in the name of Jacob Kirk. 318 acres Martin Eales warrantee. 290 acres Daniel Eales warrantee. 300 acres Isaac Ferree warrantee. 300 acres John Ferree warrantee. 300 acres in the name of Jacob Piar. 318 acres in the name of Henry Pinkerton. 290 acres warrantee John Pinkerton, 300 acres Jacob Dealter. 300 acres Robert Wilson. 318 acres John Graw. 318 acres Tobias Miller. 290 acres John Myers warrantee. 300 acres Conrad Schwartz warrantee. 300 acres Henry Bennett warrantee. 300 acres Christian Trypler warrantee. 280 acres Thomas Turner warrantee. 280 acres Benjamin Bears warrantee. 280 acres Henry Diffenbaugh warrantee. 280 acres Geo. Diffenbaugh warrantee. 280 acres John Hedrick warrantee. 280 acres John Hulen warrantee. 280 acres Christian Huber warrantee. 280 acres John Rohrer, jr., warrantee. 280 acres John Rohrer warrantee. 280 acres Jno. or Geo. Brukey warrantee. 280 acres And'w Diffenbaugh warrant. 280 acres William Webb warrantee. 280 acres John Breneman warrantee. 280 acres Isaac Peters warrantee. 302 acres Benj. Buckwalter warrantee. 302 acres Martin Greve warrantee. 302 acres Martin Millenger warrantee. 302 acres John Miller, jr. 202 acres Samuel Boyd war. 302 acres N. Kettera war. 302 acres John Bailey war. 302 acres Conrad Haas war. 290 acres George Sulman war. 280 acres John Light war. 280 acres John Widle war. 280 acres John Kellar war. 280 acres William Felton war. 280 acres Benjamin Shum war. 330 acres Peter Shindle war. 330 acres Jacob Shiddle war. 320 acres Peter Reble war. 300 acres Jacob Burket war. 300 acres Jacob Deckhart war. 300 acres Christian Peter war. 300 acres John Fulton war. 300 acres Jonathan Henderson war. 300 acres Martin Miley war. 300 acres John Miley war. 300 acres Wm. Ross war. 300 acres Martin Tintz war.; on which there is a grist mill, dwelling house, and smith shop and frame barn erected, and about ten acres cleared. 300 acres Michael Gross war. 300 acres Henry Pepper war. 300 acres Philip Pepper war. 300 acres Samuel Fulton war. 300 acres John Ross war. 300 acres Henry Lober war. 400 acres Michael Fontz war. 323 acres Conrad King

war. 320 acres John Bruckill, jr., war. 320 acres George Rine war. 320 acres Wm. Guren war. 300 acres Sam. Cunningham, sr., war. 320 acres Benjamin Musser war. 330 acres John Brackell war. 330 acres Philip Kekler war. 330 acres John Guer war. 330 acres Sam. Cunningham, jr., war. 260 acres Peter Musser. 260 acres John Buckwalter, 260 acres Abraham Buckwalter, jr. 260 acres Abraham Buckwalter, sr., 250 acres Jacob Gross war. 250 acres Lambervillee war. 250 acres war. Lewis Deffendaffer. The interest of Dunning M'Nair in the foregoing is derived from the contract with the late Robert Morris, Esq.

ALSO

On all the rights, titles and interest of the same Dunning M'Nair, in the following tracts, also situate in Butler county, viz:

150 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Connoquenessing tp. Butler county; a part of the tract settled by the late John Shannon, adjoining lands of Daniel Graham and others.

250 acres of land, be the same more or less; a part of the tract settled by James Plumer, adjoining lands of the heirs of Daniel M'Donald, Wm. Bolton and others.

200 acres of land, be the same more or less, in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, the residue of a tract settled by a G. Gray, after allotting to the settler the gratuity agreed to be given by articles of agreement.

200 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Muddy Creek township, the residue of the tract settled by Andrew M'Gowan, after allotting to the settler the part agreed to be given by articles of agreement.

200 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Connoquenessing tp. the residue of the tract settled by Robert Hays, Esq., dec'd, after allotting to the settler the part agreed to be given by the articles of agreement.

200 acres, be the same more or less situated in Connoquenessing township, the residue of the tract settled by John Dick, after allotting to the settler his gratuity.

200 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Connoquenessing tp. the residue of the tract settled by John Eakin, after allotting to the settler the gratuity agreed to be given by articles of agreement.

200 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Connoquenessing tp. the residue of the tract settled by Robert Martin, Esq., after allotting to the settler the gratuity agreed to be given by articles of agreement.

200 acres, more or less, situate in Muddy Creek township, the residue of the tract settled by Stephen Crawford.

200 acres, more or less, situate in Connoquenessing township, the residue of the tract settled by Stephen Crawford.

200 acres, more or less, situated in Connoquenessing township, the residue of the tract settled by Matthew White, deceased.

200 acres, more or less, situate in Connoquenessing township, the residue of the tract settled by Francis Stanford.

200 acres, more or less, situated in Centre township, the residue of the tract settled by Aaron Moore, dec'd.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Dunning M'Nair, at the suit of James Ross, Esq.

WM. LECKY, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 30, 1826.

9. ALEXANDER MCNAIR. Governor Alexander McNair was associated in business with Wilfred Owens and Andrews and Dixon to build a sawmill on Black River (Wisconsin). Soon after they commenced sawing lumber the mill was burned by Indians.[3]

Governor Alexander McNair had charge of the suttling of the fort at Prairie du Chien (Wisconsin).[4]

Governor Alexander McNair visited Prairie du Chien, June 7, 1818.[5]

He "was a fine specimen of a western hunter." Dr. Moses Meeker.[6]

Governor McNair recommended in 1823 to Honorable Thomas H. Benton, Washington, D.C., "erecting" a North-West Territory, west of Michigan and north of the state of Illinois.[7]

THIRD GENERATION

153. THOMAS MCNAIR was a nephew of Governor Alexander McNair and was employed by him as a clerk in charge of the suttling of the fort at Prairie du Chien.

Later he became a captain in the militia and married a daugh-

[3] *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* II (1855), 117. "Second Annual Report of the State Historical Society for 1855."

[4] *Ibid.,* pp. 122, 127.

[5] *Ibid.,* p. 229.

[6] *Ibid.,* VI, 292.

[7] *Ibid.,* XIII (1895), 220.

ter of Mr. Curtois, a respectable farmer of French descent. Captain Thomas McNair after his marriage was discharged by Governor McNair and became a farmer. It is believed that the first field of corn raised at Prairie du Chien was by Thomas McNair.

In 1819 he was appointed first sheriff of Crawford County, Wisconsin. In 1827 Captain McNair was put in command of the families of Prairie du Chien and in order to protect them from an Indian attack ordered the moving of all the families, goods, with the old guns to the fort (Fort Crawford).

About 1830 he moved from Prairie du Chien down to Fever River near Galena, Illinois, and died a few years before 1856 in some part of Illinois.[8]

154. John McNair. John McNair was a nephew of Governor Alexander McNair of Missouri and resided in St. Charles County, Wisconsin. He was a lieutenant in the Rangers and was killed in the Blackhawk War under the following circumstances as related by Colonel John Shaw:[9]

Lieutenant John McNair was permitted to take the command at his own urgent request, and selected twelve men for the service, together with myself for pilot. I strongly urged a larger number but the Lieutenant was head-strong and utterly rejected my advice.

There were but a couple of small log canoes or dug-outs in which to cross, and it required three trips to convey our small party of fourteen over the river. We immediately pushed forward, I taking the lead as pilot, and soon came in sight of the encampment, in which the Indians still remained. Each party discovered the other at about the same moment, we having crossed a rise of ground, which brought us within about forty rods of the Indians, who, when they espied us, seized their arms and rushed towards us. Seeing that they outnumbered us four or five to one, we instantly retraced our steps toward Cape au Gris rock, a distance of some four or five miles. It was a hot chase, the Indians rather gaining upon us, and when we arrived at the water's edge of the river, about midday, we turned and fired upon the Indians who were now within a few rods of us. They were momentarily checked, and, in turn fired upon us, killing McNair and eleven of the men instantly, while the twelfth Ranger, one Webber, dressed in a yellow hunting shirt, jumped into the river,

[8] *Ibid.*, II, 112, 116, 122, 127, 150, 164–65; VIII (1877–79), 259–60.

[9] *Ibid.*, pp. 209–10.

evidently intending to swim over to the fort, but was soon arrested by a ball, and his lifeless body dragged ashore.

FOURTH GENERATION

68. Henry Covington McNair was born at St. Louis, Missouri, December 10, 1853. He was educated in public and private schools principally in St. Louis and married there Ella Harvey. He began his business career with D. Hillman and Sons, iron manufacturers of St. Louis, and continued afterward in the iron and steel business. Beginning 1884 he devoted his attention especially to railway supplies. For eight years he was a member of the School Board of St. Paul, Minnesota. In later life he was a member of the Charter Commission of St. Paul and was the only member of it who was also a member of the two previous commissions. He was a Knight of Columbus. Recreations: Hunting and fishing. Clubs: Minnesota, Commercial. Office: Endicott Building. Residence: 439 Laurel Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.[10]

69. Lilburn Gazzam McNair was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 7, 1856, and died there January 8, 1924.

His mother was Cornelia Tiffin, daughter of Dr. Clayton Tiffin, one of the most prominent of the early physicians of St. Louis, and niece of Edward Tiffin, first governor of the state of Ohio.

Mr. McNair was educated in the St. Louis public (day and night) schools. He married Minerva Prim in Belleville, Illinois, January 23, 1893.

His business career began when he was a cash boy for the William Barr Dry Goods Company, then he became a messenger in the office of Carlos S. Greely, then treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company.

During the last employment he passed an examination for admission to the United States Naval Academy but because his father had met with business reverses, he felt impelled to other employment which would enable him not only to care for himself, but to assist his family. While working in the offices of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, he supplemented his education which he had obtained prior to that time by attendance at the night schools of that city.

[10] *The Book of Minnesotans.* Chicago: A. N. Marquis, 1907.

He was with the Kansas Pacific Railway until 1880 and worked up from the position of messenger to that of corporation and chief financial officer of the entire system of railroads under its control. It is of interest to note that at the time he held this office he was the youngest treasurer of a great railroad company in the United States and having attained this position as the reward of merit was an achievement of which both he and his friends had a right to be proud. A spirit of independence and an ambition to operate in a broader field prompted him to resign the position in 1880, and, associating himself with Charles F. Tracy, Jr., he engaged in the brokerage business under the firm name of McNair and Tracy. A good business was built up under their joint management, to which Mr. McNair succeeded later. His progressiveness was evidenced along with other things by the fact that he was the first man west of the Mississippi River to establish a private telegraph wire between St. Louis and New York. Later he was urged by New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis capitalists, who had invested about $2,000,000 in the Kansas City Elevated Railway and Tunnel Co., to accept the presidency of that corporation. He accepted the position with the distinct understanding that they should back his judgment and supply the resources which he deemed necessary to make their enterprise a success. His vigorous management soon made a vast difference in the earnings of the corporation, and through his tact and sagacity he realized the brightest anticipations of those whose agent and executive officer he had become. His success in this enterprise caused him to become a promoter of steam and street railway building. He has been a conductor of some of the largest operations of this kind which have been negotiated in the West. His talent for operations of this character caused him to become identified officially and as a stockholder with numerous corporations. He has been a director in the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., the Union Casualty and Surety Co., and in various branch lines of the great railroad systems entering St. Louis.

About 1895 he became engaged with his brother, John G. McNair, in fruit growing. They noted the fruit-growing possibilities of this region and planted large orchards in southern Missouri and Illinois, which, owing to their admirable business management be-

came widely known. Missouri peaches are now well known to the people of Boston, New York, and other eastern cities largely as a result of their having been sent to those markets by McNair brothers. Apples were shipped direct to Liverpool, England. Together the McNair brothers have done much toward developing an industry which now brings millions of dollars into Missouri every year.

Lilburn G. McNair has been chairman of the house committee of the University Club, member of the board of governors of the Jockey Club, and has served on all the important committees of the St. Louis Club, and was a member of the Country Club of Hartford, Connecticut.

He was a Republican in national affairs.[11]

FIFTH GENERATION

133. Jane McNair was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 4, 1894, and was married September 9, 1916, to Andrew Jackson Lindsay. Andrew Jackson Lindsay was born in St. Louis, January 1, 1881. Their children are:

155. Andrew Jackson Lindsay was born in St. Louis, October 3, 1917

156. Peter McNair Lindsay was born in St. Louis, September 17, 1918[12]

134. Cornelia Margaret McNair was married to Alfred H. Murphy, of St. Louis, Missouri.

[11] References: *American Ancestry*, XII (1899), 26–27, published by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, New York; *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, III (1899), 1403–4, William Hyde and H. L. Conard; *The Book of St. Louisans* (1906), published by John W. Leonard, St. Louis, Missouri.

[12] *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, First Families of America*, p. 689. F. A. Virkus, 1925.

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID McNAIR AND NANCY SMITH[1]

1. David McNair's wife, Nancy Smith, died in 1857 in Erie County, Pennsylvania, aged sixty-seven years.

Dr. Rush McNair furnishes the following episode of his family:

Amongst the many episodes in the lives of the early McNairs, which I have heard many times told, is the following. (It is not repeated with thought of braggadocio nor to give a wrong impression of the lives our forbears led. For all accounts agree they were strict in their morals and devoted to religion, all according to the dictates of their own free and original conscience. It is related merely to indicate how, with clear eye and steady hand and brave heart they met the crises of their day).

In the days of our sojourn in Ulster, it was a custom that a man of pugilistic prowess and success would announce himself a champion and go from town to town offering to fight the best man of that locality. If one of the townsmen came forth to meet the champion, there would be a fight, one or the other would win, and that would be all of that; but if no one came forth to meet him, the challenger had the right to pass his hat and every man should toss in a coin.

To the little town in which our ancestor lived, came a young champion of great reputation, challenging. None of the young men were willing to meet him. They came to our McNair (Robert McNair, the swordsman), who in his day had been an athlete, and urged him to take up the challenge. He shook his head and told them his fighting days were long past and that some of the younger men must face the duty, but none dared, and the champion started on his round of collection.

When he got to McNair, the old boy, in silence, shook his head. The champion told him there was just one thing for him to do and that was to toss in his coin. McNair's judgment told him that he better toss in his shilling. But he had tasted the red joy of battle; he had never tasted of the joy of those who bow the head and pay tribute. Utterly and abso-

[1] Additional data to that found in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 280–90. Chicago, 1923. This additional material has been furnished by Dr. Rush McNair with the exception of that copied by James B. McNair from the *Commemorative, Biographical and Historical Record of Kane County, Illinois.*

lutely and forevermore he could not do that. So up he flared and said he would fight.

Such contests were held with due and proper rules, and due and proper ceremony. The ring was formed and the townsmen and country gathered. McNair said to his friends that he had little hope of winning: the champion was younger, stronger, and quicker; but he told them that if he won it would be with his head; that he planned that what blows he could he would receive with his body in retreat, would fall, take the count, gathering what strength he could in that short time. He told his friends that he staked all on two certain blows, if he could deliver them he had confidence to win, and if he did so strike would give them a sign.

So at it they went. McNair, taking terrific punishment, saved himself what he could and occasionally in return of blows rocked his antagonist with a choice one of his own. Finally, after many grueling rounds, there flashed the chance and, with all the strength he could call, he planted a left and right over either kidney of the champion. Then McNair gave sign to his partisans. He then covered himself and fought for time. Shortly the champion grew sick, nauseated, and gave up the fight.

The story goes on to say that the champion was so severely handled that his life paid the forfeit. Old McNair himself, mortally wounded, took to his bed and soon went to his reward.

Dr. Rush McNair also relates this episode in the life of David McNair as told to Dr. Francis McNair by his father, Dr. Robert McNair:

In his last visit to the United States in 1823, General LaFayette came to Erie, Pennsylvania. There was a great outpouring of citizens from northwest Pennsylvania and adjoining New York and Ohio. On the grand stand in places of honor were seated the soldiers of the Republic: the soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812. The time came when the soldiers filed by LaFayette. He grasped the hand of each, having in mind to give a special greeting to the Revolutionary soldiers, who had served under him. When David McNair clasped the hand of LaFayette, LaFayette asked him in what command he served. David McNair desiring that LaFayette understand that he had not served in the Revolutionary Army, and being embarrassed, said, "I was on the other side then," meaning the other side of the Atlantic.

LaFayette, not catching his meaning, threw McNair's hand down with a curse. McNair's face blanched to a pallor; he straightened to his full height and with eyes to the front in silence marched ahead.

Would the McNairs who read this suggest what David McNair should have done. Should he have said, "I helped build Perry's victorious fleet in Erie Harbor. I left my wife and three little ones in my log cabin in the woods of the Pennsylvania frontier to enlist in the war to wrest back the Northwest Territory lost by the surrender to the British at Detroit." David McNair chose to accept a great insult rather than plead for favor.

My comment is: I never yet have met a McNair who apologized or offered an extenuating plea for any of his acts to any living man.

SECOND GENERATION

3. David McNair was born July 14, 1819, in Venango, Erie County, Pennsylvania, and died at Trinity Center, Trinity County, California. He married Margaret Ward. Children:

23. Fayette McNair
123. Eleanor McNair was born June, 1851. She was married to Amos Norton.

5. Hannah McNair was born in Venango, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1821, and died in Elburn, Illinois. She was married to George P. Miller, of Erie County, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1813 and died in 1892. They lived on a farm, famous for its fruit, in Kaneville, Kane County, Illinois. Children:

34. Mary Miller was born July 2, 1840, and died April 22, 1871
35. Nancy Miller
124. Ella Miller was born August 7, 1846, and died July 14, 1847

7. Thomas McNair (David [1][1]). In early life he assisted his parents on the farm, and his educational advantages were consequently somewhat limited. In 1837 he came to Illinois, by land, with wagon and teams, in company with a cousin, to Blackberry Township, Kane County, Illinois. He located on Section 18, having taken a claim, upon which he was living in 1888. On March 8, 1846, he married Sarah Cochran, also a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania, born April 8, 1825, a daughter of Richard Cochran and Nancy Stillman, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father who was a carpenter by trade died at the age of eighty-three years.

McNair had added to his original purchase of 100 acres until

he in 1885 owned 300 acres of well-improved land. It was a stock and grain farm, with a dairy in connection.

Although not church members Mr. and Mrs. McNair interested themselves in all works of benevolence. Politically he was formerly a Whig, and then a Republican. He was twice elected road commissioner, and served on the school board several years. Commencing life under adverse circumstances Mr. and Mrs. McNair found themselves surrounded with all that could be desired to make life happy and comfortable.[2]

41. Frank C. McNair in 1888 was the proprietor of a fine stock and grain farm in Butler County, Nebraska. He died at David City, Nebraska.

8. William McNair was born in Venango, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1818, and died in Virgil Township, Kane County, Illinois, August 22, 1876. Children:

44. Charles F. McNair
45. William Henry McNair was born in 1849 in Kaneville, Illinois, and died at Elburn, Illinois, June 6, 1925. At sixteen years of age he was a volunteer in the Civil War, Company I, 132d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later in Company F, 147th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
46. George McNair

9. Eleanor McNair was married to James Wilson of the Pennsylvania Bar. Children:

48. Jackson (Jack) Wilson McNair was a farmer and banker and died in Kansas
49. John McNair was a farmer. The following episode is furnished by Dr. Francis McNair: "Once, during the war, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and Cousin John's regiment were quartered side by side, and Cousin John got a pass and went over to see Uncle William. He asked for him and was told he was 'down there.' He arrived, and found Uncle William sitting on a log in his underwear, mending his trousers. He introduced himself, and Uncle William nearly broke down in his delight in seeing 'Eleanor's boy.' They slept under the same blanket that night, and in the morning Cousin John went back to his regiment."

[2] *Commemorative, Biographical and Historical Record of Kane County, Illinois,* pp. 671–72. Chicago: Beers, Leggett and Company, 1888.

50. David McNair was a farmer

125. Nancy McNair was married to ——— Brown and lived in later years at Elgin, Illinois, and they had one son, Carlton Brown, who lives in Bensenville, Illinois.

10. John S. McNair was born February 20, 1826, in Venango, Erie County, Pennsylvania. He married Jane Benton at Kaneville, Illinois, where she was born; she died in Chicago, in 1901. John S. McNair spent his later years at the old McNair homestead, McNair Hill, and died at Corry, Pennsylvania, 1880. Children:

51. John McNair was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and died at Idaho Falls, November, 1910

52. Ernest McNair

126. Esther McNair

11. Harvey McNair:

54. Jed McNair was born in Blackberry, Kane County, Illinois, in 1858. He died at Batavia, Illinois, June 17, 1928. For over four years he was secretary of the Blue Lodge, A.F.&A.M., at Batavia, Illinois.

13. Samuel McNair (David [1][1]). The following account is from a sketch read before the Fox River Valley Medical Association by Rush McNair, at Aurora, Illinois, November 15, 1898.

My father in his boyhood, like other children of pioneers, helped solve the hard problems of existence and had little advantages of other schooling; but, being of a studious disposition, he profited to an unusual degree from his meagre opportunities. In his twenty-first year he came, by sailing vessel on the Great Lakes and by team from Chicago, to this county (Kane, Illinois) and to the home of his brother-in-law, Samuel Platt, one of the first settlers and the first justice of western Kane County. In this home of a man of superior attainments, he had an opportunity for further study. He read some ancient and modern history and acquired a definite knowledge of common law. What he earned from breaking prairie and from other arduous labors of the new country, he invested in government land in Kaneville township.

In 1856, upon his marriage,[3] he made the first home of his own in

[3] On November 24, 1856, he married Ann Osborn, a lady of English descent, who was born in Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York, December 15, 1831, daughter of Platt Smith Osborn and Mary Ann Platt, both natives

Kaneville. He had begun to read medicine in 1850, and, in the following year, he attended anatomical lectures under the late Dr. Abner Hard of Aurora. He would do most reading evenings, writing an outline of the same, and next day commit it to memory as he followed the plow or rested his team at the end of the furrow. In 1852–53 he was a student in the Cincinnati Medical Institute. In 1856 he entered Rush Medical College. There he was led and inspired by those exponents of early western medicine and surgery, Davis, Blaney, Freer and Brainerd, men who would honor any faculty in any age. In 1859 he received his degree.

When at home, during his nine student years, his professional services had been much in demand, and thus when he graduated, he united large experience to the latest teachings. For a decade or more, there was but one other actual graduate amongst the practitioners of this section, the late Dr. Potter of Kaneville. At that time Doctor McNair did nearly all of the surgery of Kaneville and the adjoining townships of Kane and DeKalb counties. He had merited reputation for successful operation in club-foot. In his article on "Diphtheria," Dr. N. S. Davis states that that disease began to attract attention in the city of Chicago in 1858, and prevailed with considerable severity for three or four successive years. In the prairie townships of Kane County, the disease was an enigma to the practitioners. My father, fresh from the Chicago clinics, was the first to diagnose the disease and to apply appropriate and effective treatment. Upon the building of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, he removed to the village of Blackberry, now Elburn, Illinois, in 1860. Here his children were born and this was the scene of his activities until sickness and the infirmities of age warned him that he had reached the portentous sum of three-score years and ten.

In his work he was very careful; he studied his cases with his whole mind. When he prescribed a medicine or undertook a surgical operation, he had thoroughly satisfied himself that he was doing what was the very best for his patient. While he was very conscientious, he was also courageous, and, for the welfare of his patient, dared to avail himself of heroic procedures. He was no medical Nihilist. He had no question but that, with certain remedies, the physician could give effective aid to the heal-

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of Kingsbury, Washington County, New York, and both of whom died in Sherman, Chautauqua County, New York; the father was born March 26, 1798, and died April 20, 1882, and the mother was born March 18, 1802, and died July 31, 1845. *Commemorative, Biographical and Historical Record of Kane County, Illinois,* pp. 716–17.

ing power of Nature. Nor were his therapeutics restricted to drugs alone;—outside the pharmacopoeia he found aids equally valuable in healing the sick. He possessed originality and mechanical skill and made certain discoveries in diagnosis and therapeutics. He invented some useful dressings in fractures. Too little appreciative of his own skill and judgment, and scorning the advertising tricks of the charlatan, he neither asserted himself to the extent that he might properly have done, and to which his ability entitled him, nor made those public declarations of achievements which many loyal members of the profession hold to be legitimate.

He was endowed with a remarkable physique. In his prime he was a man fair to behold, and he had the strength of a Hercules. In his young manhood, he was proud of his black, curly hair. His hands and feet were small; his shoulders were broad; his chest deep; he was trim about the hips. He stood straight, and out of his blue eyes he looked the whole world in the face without fear and without reproach. With his appearance in riper years you are well acquainted;—his head large and grand, his forehead high and full advanced, his nose large and Greek in profile, his cheeks retreating, his mouth straight and firm, his chin prominent and round; his face expressing honesty, simplicity and integrity; clearly, also, steadfastness of purpose and unconquerable fortitude, and, withal, the lineaments of kindness and human sympathy.

He was slow to speak and embarrassed. But when, in his earnestness, he forgot self, he spoke rapidly and well. His voice at first low, as becometh his profession, became not loud nor far heard but a compelling force. Into it there came a tremulous, a pathetic note, as struck from the strings of his heart. It comes to me, a moving memory, as it did when a boy I lay on my bed, listening to that note mingled with the sighing winds of the prairie, or quivered with winter's blast thrilling and awing me as I fell asleep.

His natural physical endowments entitled him to live a hundred years. Much of his strength he gave in long circuits through a roadless country in a sulky, or on horse-back with his saddle-bags. He wasted it prodigally in the cold of winter, in the storms of spring and autumn, in the long hours of sleepless nights, in the stress and strain of mental anguish, in the mortal responsibilities of bearing the burdens and the woes of the many, which responsibilities we, of a more favored generation, with our helpful and sympathetic fellows about us, know only by tradition and do not realize, but touch upon barely.

He had little success financially. He did not possess the genius of

accumulating riches. He was a poor collector. Essentially, all he got was the unsolicited contributions of his clients. A peculiar sensitiveness prevented him from asking money for relieving human suffering.

He read widely and analytically. He kept abreast of world events. He took studious interest in National questions and was intensely patriotic. He was a partisan of Republican doctrines. He had held elective village and county offices.[4]

He was a protector of society and a patron of morality. In all benevolent or humanitarian enterprises, he sympathized and often led. He was the friend of Christian ministers and all good men. In a word, his conduct towards his fellowmen was governed by the principles of honesty and honor. He was helpful and generous to young, aspiring physicians; to this some here can testify. He loved the young and kept his heart youthful by associating them with himself.

Were one to criticise him, he might say that, in his days of strength, though he was patient and considerate of the feelings of others, yet his temper was hot and he long remembered an injury. If these are true, they are but the characteristics of those in whose veins runs the Scotch-Irish blood. He remembered an ill done him because into his tender heart the wound went deep and caused him great suffering. He was so loyal to others that he could not realize that others might not be equally loyal to him. I have seen him, with indignant flush, come to the rescue of an absent friend whose good name was aspersed. I have heard him say, "I hope I will always know enough to be true to my friends." The Covenanter was not without fault. But has not his peculiar individuality for evermore adorned and illumined history, and has it not eternally set the example for the hero, the patriot and the martyr?

When my father had passed his fiftieth year and was much broken in health, he was subjected to two trials which almost overwhelmed him. The first was the death of his favorite child, Rock, a promising lad of

[4] While located in Elburn, Illinois, Dr. McNair was coroner for two years, and a member of the school board for six years. For twenty years he carried on a mercantile business in addition to the practice of his profession. He was employed part of his time in the management of his agricultural interests as he was owner of 427 acres of land, 14 town lots, and a pleasant and commodious residence. He was also interested in the erection of public buildings, and substantially aided in the establishment of a mill in his village. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. McNair of the Methodist Episcopal. *Commemorative, Biographical and Historical Record of Kane County, Illinois,* pp. 716–17.

eleven years. The little boy most resembled his father, both in body and intellectual processes, and was the pride and hope of his father's soul. My father had lost other children whom he deeply mourned, but from this greater blow he never rallied. He never again was the same. A brother of my mother's, Dr. Osborne, a former student of my father's and now a prominent physician of Michigan, who sat with us at my father's bedside during his last hours, was telling of my father's past. The doctor told how he came from the East to visit us after the death of this boy. He described a long ride with my father, who told of his love and ambition for the little boy, and how the ride ended at the graveyard, and, when they had come to the little mound of freshly upturned earth, how the father first knelt silent a moment, and then, losing his control, fell prone upon the clayey heap and, grasping in his clenched hands the moist earth and sod, cried, "Oh, give me back my Rockie!" and wept like a child. The doctor said it was a revelation to him; he had not thought anything could break the spirit of that strong, silent, impassive man.

My father took to his bed and for several years was neither able nor disposed to take up again his life work.

At such a time came his second bitter experience. It I would not mention in any other presence than this. But it may not be improper here, for this association was one of the persons to the tragedy.

A young physician, whom my father had received to assist him in his practice during his long convalescence, and who now, I understand, is prosperous in this county, committed certain unmentionable crimes, and worse compounded the crime by boasting broadcast thereof. The blunder was the worse, for it caused much suffering to the innocent.

Public sentiment caused my father to take action in the matter. Upon the advice of members, he brought the case before your Association. Had my father been the man he was before, he would have handled differently the unspeakable affair, I think.

Let it suffice to recall that the Fox River Valley Medical Association did wisely, perhaps, to allow the accused to resign, and wash its hands as clean as it could.

Doctor McNair, however, having printed for the society the testimony which your committee of investigation had secured, was subjected to long persecution in the courts. After years of litigation, which almost dissipated his fortunes and almost crushed to the ground his proud spirit already near to the death, his cause was upheld both in the courts of the United States and in the State court of last resort.

Fortunately, he was granted sufficient after years to see himself and his diminished circle of steadfast champions vindicated, and to see old friends, estranged, who had misunderstood his motives, come back to him again. And kind, fleeting time obliterated many of the cruel scars that strife, which he fain would have shunned, had made.

Besides this Association, he was a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; but to the Fox River Valley Medical Association he paid his greatest fealty. I well remember how he would plan ahead to arrange his work that he might attend your sessions, and how much enjoyment and profit he had in your company. He had a profound regard for this Association and all its members. Its welfare and good name were very near to his heart. He was, I venture, one of the oldest in your membership. I also venture that few were more constant in their attendance, or more sympathetic with the high purposes of your Association.

It will gratify you, his friends, to know that his short two years with us in Kalamazoo were happy days for him. The infirmities of age, sometimes with suffering, left their stigmata upon his body; but his soul was becoming radiant and his face took on an upward look. One of the ministers whose services he attended said to me, "I am always glad to see him in my congregation,—his face looks so calm and sweet, and he seems so fully in sympathy with the truths I utter." Nearly all the cares and worries of life he had laid aside; his thoughts turned always more to the pleasant scenes of his life. He talked of old friends and the acts of friendship they had done him. He was surprised and gratified to behold vividly trooping before him, events which he had remembered but dimly or thought he had wholly forgotten. Again for a moment, the fire of the victor flashed from his eyes as he saw himself first in the battle of the strong. He told of his children and looked up wonderingly—he heard their voices so plainly, and dreamed over the days of his own youth, and told of his father and mother and their pleasures and toilsome cares.

He longed to once more set foot on the sacred soil of Illinois. Fifty years of his life and labor had gone to the upbuilding of this great Commonwealth. Deeply from her subterranean water brooks his thirst he had assuaged. About her temples his branches clung. To no other soil in life's brief span could he be transplanted. Here dwelt the remnant of his old cherished friends and more of younger years, who loved and revered him. Here were the monuments of many of his kin. Here his dear children were buried, and, closely beside him, he had directed that at last his mortal self should rest.

His final illness was brief and free of pain. In the beginning, he

said, "I have no pain, but feel very weak. I hope I will feel better tomorrow, but do not know as I will." He passed gently and peacefully away, surrounded by his family, watched by affection's gentle eye so soft and mild.

Nearly all the resident members of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine and a few friends attended the brief services in his honor before we took the train for his old home.

The funeral services at Elburn were conducted by Rev. S. C. Leavell, who pronounced a heartfelt tribute and remarkable eulogy. And a great congregation from the little village and surrounding farms,—the young with manifest respect and reverence; the old who remembered how, in the long ago, he had stood with them in their hours of suffering, when their hearts had bled as did ours that day, with tears in their eyes, —fondly gazed upon his face.

And then we laid him where he wished, close by the side of those whom he had "loved long since and lost awhile."

THIRD GENERATION

43. Fink S. McNair was born in Kaneville, Illinois, in 1864. He owned 160 acres of land in Rooks County, Kansas, which he purchased about 1886 when he and his father were on a trip to the west.[5] He married Nina ———. Children:

136. Sarah Margaret McNair was married to ——— Mills. Address, 1113 California Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska. They have three children.

56. Rush McNair was valedictorian of his medical graduating class and his oration as he says, "ravished the whole of them." For some of his interesting college experiences see the *Northwestern Alumni News, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois* (March, 1925), IV, 20–23; (June, 1927) VI, 30. Since 1887 he has practiced his profession in Kalamazoo, Michigan, except one year in Europe and one in the West. He has studied in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Paris, France, and is a licentiate by examination to practice in the states of Illinois and Washington. With characteristic modesty he says, "I have specialized somewhat in general surgery." On December 15, 1925, he was unanimously elected president of

[5] *Commemorative, Biographical and Historical Record of Kane County, Illinois,* pp. 671–72.

the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine. A paper entitled "The Truth, the Whole Truth and Nothing but the Truth," written by Dr. McNair and published in the *Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society* May, 1927, includes some of his personal experiences and constitutes a creditable contribution to medical ethics.

On December 27, 1890, he was appointed by the commission of pensions examining surgeon for the United States Bureau of Pensions at Kalamazoo. On July 29, 1889, he was reappointed as above.

On April 28, 1917, he was recommended to the Adjutant General, Lansing, Michigan, by Colonel J. B. Westnedge, of the 32d Regiment of Michigan Infantry, for appointment as an officer in the medical corps and assigned to the 32d Michigan Infantry Sanitary troops. In reply to Colonel Westnedge, Colonel John S. Bersey, the adjutant general of Michigan, stated (May 1st, 1917) that on account of the age of Dr. McNair he was ineligible for appointment in the Michigan Medical Corps.

Dr. McNair then applied for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army. As he had passed the age limit (fifty-five years) for a commission in that corps he was ineligible, according to a letter from the Surgeon General, United States Army, dated May 22, 1917, and signed by R. B. Miller, Major, Medical Corps.

On August 27, 1917, he was appointed a member of the American Protective League, No. 3200, organized with approval and operating under direction of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation.

He was appointed by the president of the United States as a member of Local Draft Board for Division No. 2, Kalamazoo, May 22, 1917. This draft board had as chairman, Harry Howard; as secretary, Fred. Eaton; and as medical examiner, Dr. Rush McNair. Dr. McNair organized and directed the medical staff throughout the war. His four assistants were: two general physical examiners, Dr. Donald P. Osborne and Dr. Francis J. Welsh; one examiner of eyes and ears, Dr. Fred. Grant; and one dental examiner, Dr. Herman Haig Tashjiam. This draft board had a registra-

tion of approximately 2,800 drafted men. Dr. McNair was honorably relieved from duty March 31, 1919, when all the selective service organizations were discontinued by order of President Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. McNair is a member of the Michigan Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, proving his eligibility through his mother's ancestors. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Northwestern University chapter, since at least 1885, and a member of the National Geographic Society since March 16, 1917. He married thirdly Patti R. Ruffner, February 28, 1924, at Chicago, Illinois.

120. Burnet Osborn McNair not Burnet Osburn McNair

121. Ruth Everard McNair and James Stanley Gilmore have a son: James Stanley Gilmore, born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 14, 1926

122. Rush Noël McNair died August 16, 1910, not 1913

61. Dr. Ellietson H. Rogers, of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and his son, Charles Rogers, 21, were instantly killed as a result of an automobile accident near Rivers Falls, Wisconsin, August 30, 1926. The doctor and his son were en route in a coupé from Stevens Point to Faribault, Minnesota, when their car crashed through the guard rail of a bridge and over a twenty-foot embankment. The car landed bottom side up and pinned the victims in the tangled wreckage.[6]

FOURTH GENERATION

18. James Harkness Rogers, at seventeen years of age, enlisted April, 1861, in Company K, 6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served three years and then re-enlisted for the rest of the war. He was in fifty-two battles and skirmishes; he never was wounded and was in the hospital only three days. At Gettysburg he was one of the fifteen of his company to return after they made the charge at the railroad cut. His regiment fought in every principal battle of the Army of the Potomac and was in Hooker's Command at the storming of Lookout Mountain.

23. Fayette McNair was born September 8, 1848, and lives at Cherry Valley, Illinois. She was married to Seth E. Hall, at

[6] *Chicago Daily Tribune,* August 31, 1926.

Blackberry, Kane County, Illinois, August 3, 1876. Seth E. Hall was born in Smyrna, New York, March 31, 1844. Children:

127. Guy Hall was born April 14, 1882. He was a lieutenant in the Medical Training Corps at Fort Riley, Kansas, during the World War. He married Edna Brook and lives at Smithfield, Illinois.
128. John Hall was born January 23, 1884. He lives at Port Angeles, Washington.
129. Seth Hall was born August 25, 1886
130. Frank Hall was born January 18, 1889. He was in Company B, 53rd Regiment Infantry, 6th Division, on active service in France. He married May Dunn, and lives at Cherry Valley, Illinois.
131. Fred Hall was born January 18, 1889. He was in the Replacement Troops, 26th Division. The colonel of his regiment was Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. He married Effie Peterson and lives at Cherry Valley, Illinois.

26. Ellen C. McNair was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1849, and died at Batavia, Illinois, January 3, 1923. She was married to William Bennett at Maple Park, Illinois, December 27, 1868. The family now lives at Batavia, Illinois.

27. Adeline A. McNair was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1852, and died at Batavia, Illinois, May 10, 1924. She was married at St. Charles, Illinois, May 29, 1873, to Robert Bailey, who was born in Belleville, Ontario, in 1849, and died in Batavia, January 18, 1901.

105. Mary Dolly Bailey. She has had by turn charge of all the different divisions of the United States District Attorney Service. While she was in charge of the prosecutions of the Volstead Act she padlocked upward of two thousand saloons in the city of Chicago.

28. Martha N. McNair was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1855.

31. Francis Marion McNair was born in Boston, Wisconsin, June 14, 1860.

33. Oliver Hazzard Perry McNair was born in Maple Park,

Illinois, April 14, 1865, and died at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, April 7, 1921.

35. Nancy Miller was born in North East, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and died at Elgin, Illinois, in 1923. She was married to Cassius Dewey in 1856. Children:

132. George Miller Dewey was born January 6, 1857, and died in 1917

133. Alvin Platt Dewey was born December 8, 1859, in Kaneville, Illinois. He was graduated in medicine in 1884, and lives at Elgin, Illinois.

40. Mary Platt was born in Blackberry Township, Kane County, Illinois, in 1848, and died at Oak Lodge, Elburn, Illinois, in 1923. She was married to George Outhouse, who was born in Nova Scotia. Children:

134. Samuel Platt Outhouse died in infancy

135. Mary Outhouse was born in Elburn, Illinois, in 1890. She was married to William Rowe, who was born in Wales. Children: William Rowe, Martha Rowe.

42. Fred Gates McNair was born November 15, 1858, and died September 9, 1904, in Kaneville Township, Kane County, Illinois. He married in Chicago, March, 1897, Carrie Esther Gramley, who was born December 1, 1869, and died April 7, 1925. Children:

117. Helen McNair was born July 6, 1899. She was married to Cecil Lester Gum, October 22, 1919, at the McNair Homestead, Kaneville, Kane County, Illinois. Cecil Lester Gum was born in Illinois, April 7, 1896. He served in the World War in France in Motor Transport Corps 522. Children: Carrie Elizabeth Gum was born April 22, 1926. Helen Grace Gum was born November 8, 1927.

44. Charles F. McNair was born in Kaneville, Illinois, June 14, 1846, and died in Didsburg, Alberta, Canada, March 23, 1922. He married Lizzie Gaunt, who was born in England, March 25, 1846, and died December 25, 1901. Children:

137. Flora E. McNair was born November 10, 1872. She was married to J. H. Clark, who was born April 12, 1870. Address,

Warrenville, Illinois. Children: Howard H. Clark, Charles N. Clark.

138. Ernest L. McNair was born December 10, 1873. He married Hannah Bateman, who was born April 4, 1879. Address, Elburn, Illinois.

139. Gertrude A. McNair was born February 14, 1875. She was married to Fred Flagg. Address, Aurora, Illinois.

140. George W. McNair was born November 12, 1877. He married Tilly Heninsenger. Address, Durham, California.

141. Reuben H. McNair was born November 10, 1879. He married Eva Ganning. Address, Durham, California.

142. Edith B. McNair was born November 12, 1881. She was married to Arthur Wall. Address Didsburg, Alberta, Canada.

46. George McNair was born at Kaneville Township, Illinois, December 31, 1856, and died at Batavia, Illinois, February 22, 1926. He married Mattie Alexander at Campton, Illinois, August 3, 1881. She was born January 1, 1864. Children:

143. Floyd Alexander McNair was born at Campton, Illinois, March 10, 1883. He married Frances Beardsley at Batavia, Illinois, November 5, 1913. She was born at Warrenville, Illinois, September 27, 1889. Their present address is 38 South River Street, Batavia, Illinois. Children: Margaret Mary McNair was born at Batavia, Illinois, September 26, 1914. Dorothy Jean McNair was born at Batavia, Illinois, October 27, 1917. William Henry McNair was born July 23, 1923, and died September 3, 1924. Elizabeth Ann McNair was born at Aurora, Illinois, May 2, 1926.

144. Mary Eunice McNair was born at Batavia, Illinois. She was married to Harry S. Averille, October 19, 1921, at Batavia, Illinois. They have a daughter, Mattie Elaine Averille. She was born at Batavia, Illinois, October 21, 1922.

47. Zorada Elisabeth McNair was born June 28, 1852, at Elburn, Illinois. She was married to Willard Jay Henderson, June 27, 1884, at Elburn. He was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1851. Children:

145. Elva Eunice Henderson was born February 17, 1886, at Rising City, Nebraska, and died near Rising City, February 24, 1918.

She was married to ——— Clough November 29, 1911, at David City, Nebraska.

146. William McNair Henderson was born March 6, 1890, in Rising City, Nebraska, and died September 16, 1917. He married at David City, November 16, 1911.

147. Willard Davis Henderson was born March 6, 1890, in Rising City

148. Lyda Marion Henderson was born September 15, 1893, at Osceola, Nebraska. She was married to ——— Croisant June 7, 1911, at David City.

52. Ernest McNair was born July 28, 1860, at Kaneville, Illinois. He was graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College in 1891. He married Belle Burke, of Bedford, Iowa, March 24, 1894, at Bedford. Children:

149. Harry Dean McNair was born at Marysville, Missouri, September 16, 1898. He married Anita Wierman at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a second lieutenant in the infantry at Camp Grant, Illinois, during the World War. He is now a captain in the Cavalry Reserve. They live at Ashland, Oregon. Child: David Wade McNair was born December 7, 1919, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

126. Esther McNair was born in Erie, Pennsylvania. She was married to John Bellamy, at Aurora, Illinois. She lived in Larned, Kansas. Children:

150. William Bellamy was born in Larned

151. Julia Bellamy was born in Larned. She was married to George Snooks, Minneapolis, Minnesota. One son, George Snooks, Jr., served in the A.E.F. and was killed in battle and buried in Bony Cemetery, France.

152. Samuel Bellamy was born in Larned

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND ——— McDONALD[1]

1. JOHN MCNAIR was born in Scotland. He emigrated to America, lived in Frederick County, Maryland, and served in the war of the Revolution as a bombardier in the Frederick German Artillery.[2] Perhaps he was related to Thomas McNeir[3] who also served in the Frederick German Artillery.

Finally he moved to Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, when ninety-seven years of age. He was married to ——— McDonald who died at Brown Mill, Pennsylvania. There were the following children:

2. Andrew McNair
3. Rebecca McNair
4. Mary McNair was married to Samuel Banks, of Topeka, Kansas, and had five children
5. Benjamin McNair
6. Samuel McNair, drowned in the Ohio River

SECOND GENERATION

2. ANDREW MCNAIR (John [1][1]) was born February 12, 1812, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He was married twice. He was first married August 22, 1838, to Mariah Miller, who was born October 20, 1817, and died July 18, 1857. They had issue:

7. Margaret McNair
8. Amos Cramer McNair
9. John McNair was born May 4, 1844, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He died June 12, 1910, in Mosquoketa, Iowa.

[1] Data from Annie McNair, Mrs. Lizzie McNair Babcock, and Frank McNair. The Revolutionary record and reference of John McNair (1) are furnished by James B. McNair.

[2] "Muster Rolls and Other Records and Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution," *Archives of Maryland,* XVIII, 581. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1900.

[3] See James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* p. 83. Chicago, 1923.

In the Civil War he served in Company D of the 200th Pennsylvania Regiment.

10. Washington McNair
11. Amelia McNair
12. Susan McNair was born April 22, 1851. She was married.
13. Rebecca McNair
14. Andrew McNair was born March 9, 1856, and died November 28, 1859

Andrew McNair married secondly, April 22, 1859, Catharine Bruce, who died March 3, 1872. He married for his third wife, Susanah Sahm, June 3, 1874. He died in Green Village, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1900. Andrew McNair and Catharine Bruce had four children:

15. Annie Mary McNair
16. Sadie (Sarah) J. McNair
17. Emma McNair was born September 25, 1863, at Green Village, Pennsylvania
18. Isabelle McNair was born October 10, 1866, in Franklin County. She was married to John Hermansdofer. There are no children. Residence (1926) Mercer, Pennsylvania.

3. Rebecca McNair (John [1][1]) was born and died in Strasburg, Pennsylvania. On January 5, 1835, she was married in Strasburg to Isaac Miller who was also born in Strasburg and died in Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, in March, 1895. He was a cousin of Mariah Miller, the wife of Andrew McNair (2). Isaac Miller and Rebecca McNair had issue:

19. Mary A. Miller
20. A son who died in infancy
21. A son who died in infancy
22. Elen Rebecca Miller
23. J. Amos Miller
24. Lavina Miller
25. Emmeline A. Miller

5. Benjamin McNair (John [1][1]) was born January 30, 1800. He died when ninety-two years of age. His wife was Amelia West, who was born March 1, 1812. Their children are:

26. Katherine McNair was born November 23, 1830, and was married to ——— Zullinger. She resides at Polo, Illinois.
27. John McNair was born August 31, 1832, now dead.
28. Elizabeth McNair was born January 28, 1835, and is now dead. She was married to ——— Stumbaugh.
29. William Wilson McNair
30. Ann Jones McNair was born March 22, 1839, and is now dead. She was married to ——— Miller and lived in Harrisburg.
31. Helen McGregor McNair was born April 22, 1842, and is still living (1926). She was married to ——— Abel.
32. Lucy Jones McNair was born October 8, 1844, and is still livliving (1926). She is married.
33. Rebecca McNair was born March 18, 1847, and is now dead. She was married to ——— Philips.
34. Mary Alice McNair was born April 28, 1849, and is still living (1926). She was married to ——— Bushnell, and resides at Stirling, Illinois
35. Benjamin Franklin McNair was born August 5, 1852, and died before 1926

THIRD GENERATION

7. Margaret McNair (Andrew [2]^2 John [1]^1) was born August 11, 1839, and died in Chambersburg, May 25, 1907. She was married to David Hollinger who was born February 23, 1826, and died April 27, 1901, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They had three children:

36. J. G. Hollinger
37. H. C. Hollinger
38. Ella Hollinger was born August 1, 1880, in Franklin Co., Pennsylvania, and died unmarried in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1897

8. Amos Kremer McNair (Andrew [2]^2 John [1]^1) was born November 20, 1841, in Franklin County, and died October 28, 1915, in Chambersburg. Amos Kremer McNair was a brave young soldier and served two enlistments in the Civil War in Company D, 126th Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, and in Company M, 21st Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry. Altogether he served three years and was in several hard battles. In 1869 he mar-

ried Emma Kyner in Green Village. She was born June 10, 1842, in Franklin County, and died in Chambersburg April 5, 1909. They had three children:

39. William Hull McNair
40. Annie M. McNair was born in Green Village, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1872
41. Ella Katherine McNair was born in Green Village in 1875; died in infancy

10. WASHINGTON McNAIR (Andrew [2]² John [1]¹) was born November 30, 1846, in Pennsylvania, and died at his residence, 1106 East 53d Street, Chicago, Illinois, November 2, 1926. He was married to Catherine Stouffer, who was born June, 1850, in Stoufferstown, Pennsylvania, and died in Chicago, April 24, 1923. They had three children:

42. Harry McNair
43. Laura McNair
44. Frank McNair

11. AMELIA McNAIR (Andrew [2]² John [1]¹) was born November 18, 1848, near Green Village, and died September 15, 1915, in Chambersburg. She was married to Dr. Samuel S. Huber at Green Village. He was born near Green Village, November 18, 1848, and died at Chambersburg, September 15, 1915. Before graduating as a doctor of medicine from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1865, he attended the Academy in Chambersburg and also the College at Gettysburg. He was in the service of the Union Army during the Civil War as a surgeon. They had two sons:

45. Ralph Huber was born November 4, 1870, at Newville, Pennsylvania. His present address (1926) is 177 Amity Street, Brooklyn, New York.
46. Frank Huber was born June 23, 1876, at Newville, Pennsylvania. His present address is Brooklyn, New York.

13. REBEKIAH McNAIR (Andrew [2]² John [1]¹) was born August 6, 1853, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and died February 5, 1923, at Chambersburg. On October 18, 1882, she was married in Green Village, Pennsylvania, to Daniel A. Stouffer, who

was born November 19, 1857, in Franklin County. They had three children:

47. Charles L. Stouffer was born April 27, 1883, in Franklin County. He was married October 25, 1904, in Edenville, Pennsylvania, to Ida Hartman. They reside in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and have no children.
48. Ruth Stouffer
49. Frank M. Stouffer

15. ANNIE MARY MCNAIR (Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born November 14, 1859, in Franklin County. She was married in Pennsylvania April 15, 1880, to W. Howard Poe. Mr. Poe was born October 31, 1859, in Franklin County. Their present (1926) address is Rural Route 2, Chambersburg. They have nine children:

50. Clara B. Poe
51. Bertha E. Poe
52. Frank H. Poe
53. William A. Poe was born June 12, 1891, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. His address (1926) is 308 Fourth Avenue, Stirling, Illinois.
54. Roy C. Poe
55. Mary K. Poe was born November 27, 1895, in Franklin County
56. Elmer R. Poe was born January 9, 1898, in Franklin County
57. Blanche M. Poe was born January 12, 1904, in Franklin County
58. C. McNair Poe was born February 19, 1908, in Franklin County

16. SADIE (SARAH) J. MCNAIR (Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born August 5, 1862, in Franklin County. She was married to A. A. O'Kane November 27, 1881, at Polo, Illinois. Their present address (1926) is 2514 North Street, Sacramento, California. They have five children:

59. Charles Leo O'Kane
60. Fay O'Kane was born June 27, 1886, and died July 29, 1891
61. Andrew McNair O'Kane
62. John D. O'Kane
63. Harry W. O'Kane was born April 19, 1905. He is married.

19. Mary A. Miller (Rebecca [3][2] John [1][1]) was born April 14, 1835, in Strasburg, Pennsylvania, and died July 6, 1906, in Whitesboro, New York. She was married in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to Ulysis Place, of Whitesboro, New York. They had three children:

64. Miller McNair Place, was born in Utica, New York
65. Ulysis Grant Place was born in Utica, New York
66. Ellen Place was born in Utica, New York

22. Elen Rebecca Miller (Rebecca [3][2] John [1][1]) was born January 19, 1841, in Strasburg, and died November 7, 1923, in Chambersburg. She was married in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, to John G. Lutz, of Green Village. They had six children three of whom died in childhood. The remaining are:

67. Frank Miller Lutz, of 365 North Second Street, Chambersburg
68. Fanny E. Lutz was married to George E. Brown, of Chambersburg
69. Howard J. Lutz married Edith Jackson, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Residence, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

23. J. Amos Miller (Rebecca [3][2] John [1][1]) was born in 1843 in Strasburg, and died May 12, 1918, in Chambersburg. He married in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, Susan Embich, of Green Village, Pennsylvania. They had ten children:

70. William R. Miller of Wheeling, West Virginia
71. Elizabeth (Bessie) Miller was married to Edgar Etter, of Marion, Pennsylvania. Residence, Sisterville, West Virginia.
72. Gertrude E. Miller is a nurse in the Panama Canal Zone
73. Elenor R. Miller was married to Marshal Nicum, of Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania
74. Mary Embich Miller is a school teacher in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
75. C. Arthur Miller, Altoona
76. G. N. Miller, Wilkensburg

24. Lavina Miller (Rebecca [3][2] John [1][1]) was born August 19, 1846, in Strasburg, and died October 7, 1919, in Chambersburg. She was married in Chambersburg to George Shatzer, of Chambersburg. They had six children, three of whom died in infancy. Those remaining are:

77. Ida M. Schatzer was married to Andrew Hoover of Chambersburg
78. John Shatzer, Chicago, Illinois
79. Grant Shatzer, Chambersburg

25. Emmeline A. Miller (Rebecca [3][2] John [1][1]) was born September 26, 1848, in Strasburg, and died October 26, 1906, in Chambersburg. She was married in Shippensburg, December 24, 1872, to Henry Lutz, of Green Village. They have four children:

80. Nellie Grace Lutz was married to Charles E. Eyer, of Scotland, Pennsylvania
81. Martha Irene Lutz, 1048 Edgar Avenue, Chambersburg
82. Mary Ann Lutz, 1048 Edgar Avenue, Chambersburg
83. Bertha E. Lutz died in childhood

29. William Wilson McNair (Benjamin [5][2] John [1][1]) was born March 5, 1837, and died at Omaha, Nebraska, in March, 1922. He married Francis Roger. They had one daughter:

84. Elizabeth (Lizzie) McNair was married to ——— Babcock, and resides at 5643 Corby Street, Omaha, Nebraska. They have a large family.

FOURTH GENERATION

36. J. G. Hollinger (Margaret [7][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born in Franklin County, July 9, 1866, and now lives in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He married Emma Strine of Marion, Pennsylvania. They have one son:

85. B. F. Hollinger

37. H. C. Hollinger (Margaret [7][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born in Franklin County, February 1, 1868, and now resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was married to Naomi Wingert September 14, 1897, at Chambersburg. They have one daughter:

86. Margaret C. Hollinger was born September 3, 1898, at Chambersburg

39. William Hull McNair (Amos Kremer [8][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born February 10, 1870, at Green Village, Pennsylvania, and married Gertrude Wildurs at Chambersburg,

Pennsylvania, in June, 1893. She was born at Caledonia, Franklin County. They have three children all born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

87. Jewel McNair, born February 24, 1895, married March 1, 1913, in Hagerstown, Maryland
88. Ralph McNair was born June 3, 1902
89. Kenneth McNair was born April 30, 1905

42. HARRY MCNAIR (Washington [10]^{3} Andrew [2]^{2} John [1]^{1}) was born January 17, 1873, and married Della Michaels of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Residence 5019 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. They have two daughters:

90. Ethyl McNair was married to Alan Lockard
91. Helen McNair

43. LAURA MCNAIR (Washington [10]^{3} Andrew [2]^{2} John [1]^{1}) was born October 28, 1874. She was married to C. V. Becker. They have two sons:

92. Charles W. Becker
93. Paul McNair Becker

44. FRANK MCNAIR (Washington [10]^{3} Andrew [2]^{2} John [1]^{1}) was born January 28, 1881, at Green Village, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and Chicago. He was graduated at the University of Chicago in 1903. He was employed by the Harris Trust and Savings Bank in 1903 and has been successively in the municipal buying department, salesman, assistant manager, and then manager of the bond sales department; in January, 1919, he was elected vice-president of the bank. He is a member of the Chicago, University, Mid-day, Quadrangle, Olympia Fields, and Chikaming Country (Michigan), clubs.

Mr. McNair was married in Chicago, February 2, 1907, to Julia E. Wilkins. Mrs. McNair died in May, 1928. Their children are:

94. Caroline McNair died at birth
95. Elizabeth McNair
96. Caroline McNair

48. RUTH STOUFFER (Rebecca [13]^{3} Andrew [2]^{2} John [1]^{1}) was born August 2, 1892, in Franklin County. On August 18, 1909,

she was married in Hagerstown, Maryland, to John L. Lawrence. They have one son:

97. John L. Lawrence was born October 18, 1911, in Altoona

50. Frank M. Stouffer (Rebecca [3][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born September 6, 1884, in Franklin County. On September 19, 1912, he married in Chambersburg Goldie Mahon. Residence, 235 Queen Street, Chambersburg. They have two children:

98. Paul Stouffer was born February 21, 1916, at Chambersburg
99. Helen Stouffer was born June 21, 1918, at Chambersburg

50. Clara B. Poe (Annie [15][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born June 13, 1882, and was married December 23, 1909, in Franklin County, to Charles F. Glass. They have one son:

100. John H. Glass

51. Bertha E. Poe (Annie [15][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born September 7, 1886, in Franklin County. She was married in the same county June 15, 1911, to C. LeRoy Pentz. They have one son:

101. Charles William Pentz

52. Frank H. Poe (Annie [15][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born November 13, 1888, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and was married in the same county March 13, 1913. There is one son:

102. John H. Poe

54. Roy C. Poe (Annie [15][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born July 6, 1893, in Franklin County Pennsylvania. On May 28, 1912, he was married in the same county. Children:

103. Mildred Poe
104. Eleze Poe
105. Robert Poe
106. Robert Poe
107. Donald Poe

59. Charles Leo O'Kane (Sadie J. [16][3] Andrew [2][2] John [1][1]) was born September 10, 1882. He is married. Children:

108. Naomi O'Kane was born January 23, 1904
109. Kenneth G. O'Kane was born May 21, 1907
110. Dorothy Jane O'Kane was born March 21, 1912

61. Andrew McNair O'Kane (Sadie J. [16]^{3} Andrew [2]^{2} John [1]^{1}) was born February 22, 1890. He is married. There is one child:

111. Ruth Marie O'Kane was born November ———

62. John D. O'Kane (Sadie J. [16]^{3} Andrew [2]^{2} John [1]^{1}) was born August 23, 1893, and is married. There is one child:

112. John D. O'Kane was born February 9, 1923

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNAIR AND CHRISTIANA WALKER[1]

1. JOHN McNAIR owned one wagon and two horses and resided in Allentown Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1758.[2]

SECOND GENERATION

2. WILLIAM McNAIR was a private in Captain J. Ralstone's (Sixth) company of the Fourth Battalion of Northampton County Militia, May 14, 1778.[3] He was also an agent for the state of Pennsylvania in selling seized land.[4] He came to New York State from Northampton County, Pennsylvania, two years after his brothers, John and Hugh. William McNair located in what is now Groveland, Livingston County, but what was then included in Ontario County and was one of the original settlers of this portion of the state. He was an intimate friend of Colonel Williamson, the land agent who gave him his choice of land. In 1795 he selected 300 (262?) acres of heavily timbered land, for which he paid $5.00 per acre, and in the dark depths of the primeval forest built a log house, and at once began to clear a farm. He later built a frame addition to the house. On that homestead he spent his remaining days.[5]

He and his wife Sarah Horner are buried in the Sparta burying ground near Dansville, New York.[6]

[1] The following information comprises additional or more correct data to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* Chicago, 1923. All cited Revolutionary War service records and all bibliographical references are contributed by James B. McNair.

[2] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Fifth Series, I, 221.

[3] *Ibid.,* VIII, 314.

[4] *Ibid.,* Sixth Series, XII, 320, 339.

[5] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 387, 436–37. Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Co., 1895.

[6] Data from Mary Wilson MacNair (288) in a letter to James B. McNair dated September 20, 1923.

6. JOHN MCNAIR served in the War of the Revolution along with his nephew John McNair (8). The war records of the two are confused; however, they both served, as one is sometimes listed as John McNair, Sr., and the other as John McNair, Jr. John McNair was a private soldier in Captain John Spolm's company, of Colonel Robert Magaw's regiment, Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion from January, 1776, to January, 1777.[7] John McNair was a private soldier in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line from January 1, 1777, to 1781.[8] John McNair and John McNair, Jr., both received pay as private soldiers in the Northampton County Militia in the Continental Line.[9] John McNair is listed on the muster rolls May 14, 1778, as a private soldier in Captain J. Ralstone's (Sixth) company, Fourth Battalion, Northampton County Militia.[10] John McNair, of Northampton County, is listed as one of the Rangers on the Frontiers, 1778–83.[11] John McNair, Sr., is cited as a private soldier in the Fifth Company, Fourth Battalion of Northampton County Militia, 1783–90.[12] John McNair is mentioned as a private soldier in Captain A. Clendinen's company, of Northampton County Militia for 1785.[13]

John McNair was an assessor for Northampton County in 1778 and 1792.[14] He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, but was raised and married in Northampton County. In 1804 he migrated with his family to Livingston County, New York, and was one of the original settlers of the place. This part of the country was then an almost unbroken forest, and having a choice of the land, he bought such a large tract that he subsequently settled upon each of his children, the five sons and two daughters, a farm in this vicinity.[15]

[7] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Second Series, X, 157.

[8] *Ibid.,* p. 372.

[9] *Ibid.,* Fifth Series, IV, 334.

[10] *Ibid.,* VIII, 314.

[11] *Ibid.,* Third Series, XXIII, 257

[12] *Ibid.,* Sixth Series, III, 790.

[13] *Ibid.,* p. 893.

[14] *Ibid.,* XII, 324; XIII, 525.

[15] *Biographical Review,* p. 42. "This volume contains biographical sketches of the leading citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York." Boston, 1895.

The house built by John McNair in 1804 in West Sparta, New York, is still standing, and is the property of Mrs. F. A. Kahler.[16]

He and his wife are buried in the Sparta burying ground near Dansville, New York.[17]

THIRD GENERATION

8. John McNair was a private soldier in the Revolutionary War.[18]

9. Hugh McNair was a private soldier in the Revolutionary War. He is listed as receiving pay as such in the Northampton County Militia of the Continental Line.[19] From 1783 to 1790 he was a private soldier in the Fifth Company of the Fourth Battalion of Northampton County Militia.[20] In 1790 he was a lieutenant in Captain William Craig's company in the Northampton County troop of light dragoons.[21] In 1797 he was a private soldier in Captain William Herd's company, Second Battalion, of Lancaster County Militia.[22] The records indicate that he also served in the War of 1812 as a private soldier in Captain N. Price's Company, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Sixteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, October, 1812.[23]

Hugh McNair was born near Philadelphia, in 1765, and went in 1794 with his brother John to the Genesee Valley, New York, to assist in the survey of this section of country.[24] Hugh settled in New York State in 1796. He was a civil engineer, and was connected with the Phelps and Gorham Land Company. For many years he was clerk of Ontario County, New York, and during the latter part of his life was county judge and a member of the legislature. He

[16] Caspar R. Gregory (584) in a letter to James B. McNair dated August 23, 1927.

[17] Data from Mary Wilson MacNair.

[18] See service record in connection with those of his uncle, John McNair (6) page 219.

[19] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Fifth Series, IV, 334.

[20] *Ibid.,* Sixth Series, III, 790.

[21] *Ibid.,* p. 868.

[22] *Ibid.,* V, 381.

[23] *Ibid.,* IX, 671, 673, 675.

[24] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 436–37.

erected the first dwelling west of the Genesee River at a time when there was but one mill in the city of Rochester.[25] He was twice married, his first marriage, to Phoebe Torbert, took place in the Third Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia,[26] on December 20, 1787.

His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Tate Dungan, née Miss Elizabeth Tate Boyd, daughter of Dr. Boyd, a Presbyterian clergyman who was in charge of the pastorate at Allentown, Pennsylvania, for many years.[27] Hugh McNair died December 27, 1844.[28] His grave is in the old country churchyard at Dansville, New York.[29]

10. Charles McNair was a private soldier in Captain Adam Clendinen's company of Northampton County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1785.[30]

16. James Horner McNair came with his father, William McNair, in 1798 to Allan's Hill at ten years of age. The family settled in Sonyea, New York. James was in many respects a model man, a pattern of industry and integrity, a churchman and patriot. He was on the frontier in the War of 1812–15. He died July 8, 1874, eighty-six years of age.[31]

18. Robert McNair was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1793. When a small child he came from Pennsylvania with his parents to Livingston County, New York. He witnessed the wonderful transformation of the wilderness into a well-developed country, teeming with the productions of the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, and merchant. In the days of his youth, deer, bears, wolves, and smaller game were abundant, and besides furnishing sport for the hunter and trapper supplied the pioneer

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 676.

[26] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Second Series, IX, 536.

[27] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* p. 676.

[28] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[29] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* p. 676.

[30] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Sixth Series, III, 394.

[31] Levi Parsons and Samuel L. Rockfellow, *Mount Morris, New York,* p. 30. Printed at the office of the *Mount Morris Union,* 1894.

with a large part of his subsistence. Railways and canals were then unheard of, and, markets being far distant and almost inaccessible, the early settlers raised their own food products, and made sugar from the sap of the maple. Robert McNair lived with his parents until his marriage, and after that occupied a part of the old homestead. His education was of a practical character. Although his entire schooling was limited, being self-educated, he became one of the leading business men of the county. With characteristic Scotch energy and industry he carried on general farming, and in addition dealt extensively in cattle. At the time of his death he owned 2,200 acres of good land all in Livingston County. He married Amelia Warner, a native of Richmond, Ontario County, New York, and a daughter of Captain William Warner of Lima, New York.[32]

29. David McNair and his wife Margaret McNair are both buried in the Sparta burying ground near Dansville, New York.[33]

30. Samuel McNair was a native of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. In 1804 he came with his father to Livingston County, New York; and, having built a log house on the tract of land which his father gave him, he returned next season, and was married July 2, 1805, to Margaret Mann, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. They came immediately to their new home, and here lived together nearly fifty-three years. By death they were separated by only a few months, he dying at the age of eighty-four years and she at seventy-five years.[34]

32. James McNair built "Engleside" in 1848. In his funeral notice it is stated that he was "for many years judge of the county court, and previously served as an officer in the late war with Great Britain."[35]

33. Andrew McNair died, according to a newspaper obituary, at the age of ninety-seven.[36]

47. Margaret Torbert McNair not Margaret Tate McNair.[37]

[32] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 387, 436–37.

[33] Data from Mary Wilson MacNair.

[34] *Biographical Review,* p. 42.

[35] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[36] *Ibid.*

[37] *Ibid.*

FOURTH GENERATION

48. William Wilson McNair was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He was six years old when he came with his parents to Livingston County, New York. He was raised as a farmer and remained one. He purchased land from his father and bought more land as his means permitted. Finally he owned a total of 300 acres of choice land, with improvements on it of the best in the locality.

His second wife, Sarah Pierpont, was a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut. She was of distinguished English ancestry and a lineal descendant of John Pierpont, who emigrated from England to America in 1640, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The next in line of descent was the Rev. James Pierpont, a Congregational minister of Roxbury, and later of New Haven, Connecticut, where his last years were passed. He was one of the founders of Yale College. His son James was a life-long resident of Connecticut; and his son William Pierpont was a prominent woolen manufacturer of Plymouth, Connecticut, where he resided until his decease. His wife Huldah Ensign was a native of Connecticut and a life-long resident of the state.[38]

53. Henrietta McNair lived from September, 1799, to April 7, 1878. Her husband, Rev. Flavel Gaylord, was a pastor in Gorham, New York, 1832–39, principal of Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh, New York, until 1849, pastor in Naples, New York, from 1849 until his death in 1860.[39]

56. Phoebe McNair died March 12, 1832, aged twenty-five years, six months, and twenty-five days.[40]

57. Ann Eliza McNair died January 4, 1815, aged seven years, one month, and fifteen days and was buried in Canandaigua, New York.[41]

58. David Anthony McNair was born in Canandaigua, New York, August 19, 1819, and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 15, 1895. On May 18, 1843, he married in Detroit, Michigan, Julia

[38] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 436–37.

[39] Data from Caspar R. Gregory. [40] *Ibid.* [41] *Ibid.*

Ann Trumbull Willcox, who was born in Detroit May 7, 1825, and died in Avon, New York, August 15, 1878.[42] She was the daughter of Charles and Elmira Willcox who were both natives of Connecticut.[43]

59. CLEMENT DUNGAN MCNAIR was engaged in mining in the West and died in the prime of life.[44]

70. MARGARET MCCURDY died at the Kings Daughter Old Folks Home, Dansville, New York, in 1925.[45]

73. JANE MCNAIR was born in 1819 and died in 1918.[46]

74. GEORGE SHARP MCNAIR passed his last years and died in Mount Morris, New York.[47]

79. WILLAM R. MCNAIR, a prominent farmer and supervisor of Lima, Livingston County, New York, was born in Groveland, September 23, 1823. He was educated at the district schools and at Canandaigua (New York) Academy, afterward teaching one term in Groveland, where he was then engaged in farming. He came to Lima in April, 1851, at the age of twenty-seven, to the farm of his mother's ancestors, and resided in the house built by his grandfather Warner. His wife, whom he married in December, 1850, just before coming to Lima, was Mary Williamson, daughter of Samuel M. Williamson and Susannah Burrows, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McNair was a member of the Presbyterian church. She died March 25, 1890.[48]

Mr. McNair served the town as supervisor for three successive years from 1870 to 1872. His first vote was cast in 1844 for James K. Polk, but he became a Republican after the formation of the

[42] Marie Louise McNair (213) in a statement sent to James B. McNair.

[43] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* p. 676.

[44] *Ibid.*

[45] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[46] *Ibid.*

[47] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair (221) in a letter to James B. McNair dated February 18, 1924.

[48] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* p. 387.

party. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.[49] He died in April, 1911.[50]

82. Charles Bristol McNair, a representative of one of the earliest settled families of Livingston County, New York, was a practical and progressive agriculturist, owning and occupying an excellent farm in Mount Morris. A native of Livingston County, he was born in Groveland, January 29, 1829. He received his education in the district school; and this was advanced by attendance at Canandaigua Academy. He remained at home until 1850, and then went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, going by way of the Great Lakes, which was then the most convenient and expeditious route. After remaining there one season, he returned home and settled on the farm which he owned, occupied, and managed with profitable results.

On October 19, 1853, he married Henrietta Pierpont McNair, a native of Groveland, Livingston County, New York, daughter of William McNair and Sarah Pierpont.[51]

83. Robert Augustus McNair was drowned when eighteen months old.[52]

86. Amanda Warner McNair died in 1923.[53]

87. Emma McNair was born September 5, 1840, and died June 21, 1898. She was married to Rev. E. Kittredge June 28, 1871.[54]

89. Charles Clayton, of Dansville, New York, married ——— McFettridge.[55]

100. Andrew Jackson McNair died at Omaha, Nebraska, aged seventy-nine.[56]

102. John Wilkinson McNair married Eliza B. Shafer in 1861. She was born in 1822 and died March 13, 1901.[57]

[49] *Ibid.*

[50] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair.

[51] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 436–37.

[52] *Ibid.*

[53] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair.

[54] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[55] *Ibid.*

[56] *Ibid.*

[57] *Ibid.*

104. William Denny McNair married in 1843.[58]

106. Margaret McNair was married to ——— McCartney.[59]

114. Isaac Keith McNair was born in 1808 and died in 1899. His wife, Adelia Lake, was born in 1805 and died in 1899.[60] They were married when he was twenty-three years old.[61]

116. Sarah Denny McNair was married to William K. Mann.[62]

117. James McNair was resident of Michigan in 1895.[63]

118. William Stockton McNair was born February 16, 1815, at Sparta, Livingston County, New York, and died September 19, 1893, at Morris, Illinois. He was a farmer living at Ottawa, Illinois. He married January 19, 1848, at Portage, New York, Harriet Lewis Waldo, the daughter of Horatio Waldo and Frances Whitney. She was born May 11, 1822, at Griswold, Connecticut, and died January, 1893, at Ottawa, Illinois. She was graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1845.[64]

119. Charles Wilson McNair died March 7, 1877. His wife, Caroline Virginia Marple, died May 26, 1917.[65]

120. David McNair was a well-known farmer and one of Dansville, New York, most respected citizens, who was identified with the agricultural interests of his section of Livingston County for about eighty years. His birth occurred on November 13, 1818, on the farm next to the one that became his.

David McNair spent his earlier years on the home farm, obtaining a substantial education in the public schools and was for a while engaged in teaching. At the time of his marriage he took possession of the farm which he occupied in 1895, consisting of 300

[58] *Ibid.*

[59] *Ibid.*

[60] Data from E. E. McNair (553) in a letter to James B. McNair, dated September 5, 1925.

[61] *Biographical Review*, p. 42. [62] *Ibid.* [63] *Ibid.*

[64] Waldo Lincoln, *Genealogy of the Waldo Family*, II, 605–6. Worcester, Massachusetts: Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street, 1902.

[65] Data from Lucy Day McNair (331) in a letter to James B. McNair dated September 15, 1923.

acres of the finest farming land to be found in this part of the state. He made a study of the best methods of carrying on his chosen vocation, and his place was one of the most valuable and best improved of any in the county.

Mr. McNair married in 1855 Alice McNair, a daughter of Samuel McNair, a farmer of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who, though bearing the same name as himself, belonged to a different family. Samuel McNair removed from Pennsylvania to this place, and spent his last years in the home of his daughter, dying at the age of eighty-three.

In his political views, David McNair was an ardent supporter of the Whig party; but on the abandonment of that party he identified himself with the Republicans, being one of the founders of this organization, and, having cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, never missed a presidential election. He was very active in religious circles and an influential member of the Presbyterian church, having represented the church in the Presbytery, and in 1893 had the honor of being sent to Washington, D. C., as a delegate to the National Conference.[66]

122. Margaret Elizabeth McNair died at the age of thirteen years.[67]

125. Samuel Sturgeon was born August 10, 1809. He has a son A. Sturgeon living (1927) in Dansville, New York, and two daughters, one of whom was married to ——— Green, of Montreal, Canada; the other was married to Michelangelo Sterne, of New York, New York.[68]

130. James Monroe McNair died when a young man.[69]

131. Phoebe McNair was born in 1818 and died 1893 in Helena, Montana.[70]

133. Hugh Torbert McNair was born November 4, 1822; he married November 19, 1845, Phoebe Jane Hatmaker, who was born October 17, 1824, and died March 23, 1881. She was a president of the Women's Missionary Society in the Presbytery of Rochester, New York. Hugh T. McNair died September 10, 1895.[71]

[66] *Biographical Review*, p. 42.
[67] *Ibid.*
[68] Data from Caspar R. Gregory. [69] *Ibid.* [70] *Ibid.* [71] *Ibid.*

134. AMANDA MCNAIR was born September 18, 1824, and died January 3, 1845.[72]

135. CHARLES MCNAIR died in infancy.[73]

136. HENRIETTA MCNAIR died before she reached twenty years of age.[74]

FIFTH GENERATION

143. JAMES HORNER MCNAIR (George Sharp [74][4] James Horner [16][3]).

144. WILLIAM MCNAIR (George Sharp [74][4] James Horner [16][3]).

145. JOHN SQUIRE MCNAIR (George Sharp [74][4] James Horner [16][3]).

163. WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE MCNAIR married Caroline Louise Wilson, the daughter of Edgar C. Wilson, and Mary Ann Oliphant. Caroline Louise Wilson was born March 16, 1840.[75]

165. JAMES MCNAIR was a captain in the Eighth Cavalry Regiment of New York. He was killed or mortally wounded during the Richmond campaign, June 23, 1864, near Nottoway Court House.

"Here fell Captain McNair, of the eighth New York Cavalry, a noble officer, whose cool intrepidity and noble daring had endeared him to all who knew him," George H. Chapman, Colonel, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade of the Third Division. "We were engaged in a charge which drove a largely superior force across the railroad, and it is believed that the enemy suffered severely in the fight."[76]

167. AMANDA WARNER MCNAIR and her sister Anna Sherman McNair (168) are living in the family home "Oak Grove," at Groveland (North Sparta), New York.[77]

168. ANNA SHERMAN MCNAIR. See Amanda Warner McNair (167).

[72] *Ibid.* [73] *Ibid.* [74] *Ibid.*

[75] Robert C. Moon, *The Morris Family of Philadelphia,* III, 952–53. Philadelphia: Published by the author, 1898.

[76] *War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* Series I, Vol. XL.

[77] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

169. Elizabeth Amelia Brooks died young.[78]

170. Phoebe Ann Brooks was married to ——— Matthews. Children:

727. Henry Martyn Matthews, a prominent lawyer in Chicago, served in the Civil War, and is now dead.

728. Charles Brooks Matthews, president of the Buffalo Oil Refining Co., died when seventy-seven years old; one son, Albert, one daughter, Martha, both married. Hugh Matthews died in the West.[79]

171. Hugh Torbert Brooks died in 1894. He married Mary Wilmerding Dwight, of Moscow, New York. Children:

729. Mary Brooks was married to Henry Elwanger, Rochester, New York; now dead

730. Charlotte Brooks died unmarried

731. Benedict Brooks is now (1927) living in Pearl Creek, New York; he married Laura Sprague. Children: Mary, George S., Charles B.[80]

199. Phoebe Anna Gaylord was married to the Rev. James Beaumont. She died in 1864.[81]

200. Persis Octavia Gaylord died when a young woman in 1860.[82]

203. Theodore McNair died young.[83]

204. Clement James McNair died about 1917 in California.[84]

206. Alice McNair Williams had a daughter who died when twelve or thirteen years of age.[85]

208. Julia Willcox McNair was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan.[86] In 1895 she and her husband lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota.[87] She died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1926.[88]

210. Eben Orlando McNair was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. McNair was educated at a select school in Washington,

[78] *Ibid.* [80] *Ibid.* [82] *Ibid.* [84] *Ibid.*
[79] *Ibid.* [81] *Ibid.* [83] *Ibid.* [85] *Ibid.*

[86] Data from Marie Louise McNair.

[87] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* p. 676.

[88] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

D. C., and when a lad of fifteen went into the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. at the National Capital, in whose employment he remained for about seven years, being promoted from one position to another until he was made paying teller. At twenty-one years of age he went to Warsaw, New York, and entered upon the duties of cashier in a bank of which he became a partner in 1880. In April, 1882, he married Miss Laura Virginia Snow,[89] a daughter of Robert Snow, whose reputation for legal ability was widely known. She had one brother, Scott Snow, living in Brooklyn, New York, in 1895. Mr. McNair traced his lineage back to the seventeenth century, but showed other evidence of ancestry than the prefix of his surname; his thrift and good judgment were stronger claim to the "leal and true" blood of Scottish forefathers. Mr. and Mrs. McNair lived in a handsome brick residence on Park Street, at the head of Elin, which was built in 1889. Both husband and wife were communicants of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. McNair was a vestryman and warden for years. In politics he was a Republican.[90]

211. Orlando Clement McNair died in Chicago, Illinois, June, 1861.[91]

213. Marie Louise McNair is a graduate of Elmira College, Elmira, New York.[92] At present (1927) she is living in Boston, Masachusetts.

221. Henry Hubbel McNair graduated from Yale in 1879 the thirty-first from the head of his class. He then went to New York City, engaged in law work and registered as a law student. His health made a change necessary, so he returned to his home in western New York to remain with his father and mother for some months before starting West. He spent about four months in Ohio and came to North Dakota in March, 1882, under the advice of his Ohio physician. He took up a land claim, lived on it the required time, made the necessary improvements, and "proved up." In

[89] Data from Marie Louise McNair.

[90] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* p. 676.

[91] Data from Marie Louise McNair.

[92] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* p. 676.

North Dakota he did farm work in 1882 until November or December. In January, 1883, he spent about two weeks shoveling snow as a railroad laborer. On February 1 he began work in a bank which was engaged in making farm loans and remained in that employment until May 1, 1885. At this time he returned to New York to remain about a year. In 1886 he returned to North Dakota and engaged in merchandising but sold out the business in the fall and moved to another location where he bought and shipped wheat. In May, 1887, he began work for a railroad contractor as foreman in railroad yards, caring for materials destined to be used in building the culverts and bridges of new lines of track. That fall he was employed by a retail lumber company as yard manager and salesman. In 1888 he married Mrs. Ella G. Neste. During May, 1890, he moved to Portland, North Dakota, where his wife was interested in a general store. He worked there until April, 1899, at which time he "wound up the affairs of that concern." In the fall of 1898 Mr. and Mrs. McNair bought a 600-acre farm and have lived on it since April, 1899. While living in Portland he served two years as mayor and a year or two as city justice. In 1918 he was elected state senator from that district and served one term of four years. He had never sought political preferment and he declined to "stand" again. During late years he has served as a member of his township board and is satisfied politically when everyone "gets a fair shake." But he says, "farmers never or almost never get a fair deal when compared with the large industrialists or even with united labor commissions, dockage, grades, etc., are all made to do the unorganized farmer."

Mr. McNair became a member of the Congregational church and for many years acted as Sunday-school superintendent. He joined the Masonic order in Lima, New York, in 1886 and has filled every office either regularly or temporarily in the Master Mason's lodge. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and has been a member ever since the "camp" at Portland was organized.[93]

222. Charles Willis MacNair was born in Lima, New York,

[93] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair.

July 4, 1856. He married in Livonia, New York, October 15, 1884, Emma Patterson. Emma Patterson was born in Lockport, New York, April 5, 1862.

223. Anna Willis McNair should read Anna Louise McNair.[94]

226. Daniel Grafius Heylman is dead.[95]

227. Marion McNair was married to Rev. Frank P. Gilman, Princeton University, 1879, and accompanied him as a missionary to Hainan, South China. She was the first white woman to visit the interior of that country.[96] She is now dead. Children:

732. Marion Gilman
733. Julia Gilman
734. Charles Gilman

228. Flora Amelia McNair was married to John A. Rockfellow, who in 1895 was a professor at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.[97] They are now resident at Cochise, Arizona. Children:

735. Julia Rockfellow
736. Henrietta Rockfellow
737. John Rockfellow[98]

229. William Wilson McNair died in 1863 aged four years.[99]

230. Henrietta Pierpont McNair was married to Rev. Frank E. Bancroft, pastor of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of Sparta, New York.[100] She died April 17, 1919, in Brighton, Colorado.[101] They have one daughter:

738. Henrietta Bancroft[102]

[94] *Ibid.*

[95] *Ibid.*

[96] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 436–37.

[97] *Ibid.*

[98] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair.

[99] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 436–37.

[100] *Ibid.*

[101] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[102] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair.

232. Jean Amanda McNair was married to Professor Carlton W. Taylor, formerly of Northampton, Massachusetts,[103] now living at Champaign, Illinois. They have one daughter: Marion Taylor, deceased.[104]

233. Caroline Wilson McNair was married to ——— Barker. They have one child:

739. Caroline Barker[105]

234. Charles Henry McNair died September, 1893, aged twenty-three years.[106]

236. Mary Parmelee McNair was married in Mount Morris, New York, not in Illinois.[107]

237. George Hastings McNair is now living at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, where he teaches mathematics in the State Teachers' College.[108] He is the author of, *A Class Room Logic, Deductive and Inductive, with Special Application to the Science and Art of Teaching,* Nyack, New York: The Ethlas Press, 1914, 500 pages; *Methods of Teaching Modern Day Arithmetic.* Boston, Massachusetts: R. G. Badger, 1923. 419 pages.

239. Frederick Henry McNair is a veterinary surgeon in San Francisco.[109]

241. Arthur Warner McNair was graduated from Williams College.[110]

243. Jean Caroline Starr was married to Lawrence A. Clark, 33 Stanley Oval, Westfield, New Jersey.[111]

244. Emma Marion Starr was married to ——— Jones.[112]

245. Robert Josiah Kittredge is dead.[113]

[103] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 436–37.

[104] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair.

[105] *Ibid.*

[106] *The Leading Citizens of Livingston and Wyoming Counties, New York,* pp. 436–37.

[107] Data from Caspar R. Gregory. [108] *Ibid.* [109] *Ibid.* [110] *Ibid.*

[111] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair.

[112] *Ibid.*

[113] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

246. Carl Firenze Kittredge is a pastor in Whitesboro, New York. He married Mary ———. Children:

740. Emma McNair Kittredge
741. Robert Josiah Kittredge[114]

247. William McNair Kittredge married Edith Strong and is pastor in New Hartford, New York. Children:

742. Florence Strong Kittredge
743. William McNair Kittredge, Jr.[115]

248. Mary Emma Kittredge was married to Rev. S. F. Gutelius. Their address is 388 Magee Avenue, Rochester, New York. They have children.[116]

259. Stuart Laird died young.[117]

260. Mary Laird died young.[118]

263. John Bradford McNair resides in Elgin, Nebraska.[119]

266. Amanda Anne (not Anna) McNair died in 1925. Another of her children:

739. Anne McNair Evans was born in 1902. She is now Mrs. H. J. Reich, Ithaca, New York.[120]

267. Jane Shafer McNair lives at the old home the "John McNair Brick House," at Dansville, New York, built in 1828, and at Ithaca, New York.[121]

269. Elizabeth McCartney had three daughters, one of whom died since 1920.[122]

270. Mary Ann McCartney was married twice, first to ——— Burton and then to ——— Galt.[123]

285. Julia Faulkner McNair died in 1924. Her husband was a general in Custers' War and later governor-general of Porto Rico.[124]

286. Clarence Irving McNair was born in Scottsburgh, New York.[125] He married Anne Isabelle Manning, December 12, 1889, at Youngstown, Ohio. She was born at Youngstown, Janu-

[114] *Ibid.*
[115] *Ibid.*
[116] *Ibid.*
[117] *Ibid.*
[118] *Ibid.*
[119] *Ibid.*
[120] *Ibid.*
[121] *Ibid.*
[122] *Ibid.*
[123] *Ibid.*
[124] *Ibid.*
[125] Data from Mary Wilson MacNair.

ary 6, 1866. In the World War he was a member of the Minnesota State Exemption Board ("Selection Service"). Present address, 257 Main Street, Dansville, New York.[126]

287. Caroline Jessup MacNair was born August 29, 1870.[127] She was married to Archibald Lewis Bouton June 12, 1901. He was born at Cortland, New York, September 1, 1872. He was graduated from the State Normal School, Cortland, New York, in 1892; A. B. Amherst College in 1896; A.M., Columbia University, 1900; research studies in English, at University of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1907–8, 1910, and Harvard University (sabbatical leave) 1916–17, California 1923–24; honorary D.L.H. degree from Albion College, Albion, Michigan, in 1922. He was instructor in English 1898–1901, assistant professor of English 1901–5, professor 1905–14, head of department 1914, dean of the College of Arts and Pure Science 1914 to date, in New York University. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, English Association, Great Britain, Modern Humanities Research Association, Phi Beta Kappa. His clubs are: Century, Harvard. Present address, 6 Dudley Place, Yonkers, New York.[128]

288. Mary Wilson MacNair was born December 20, 1873.[129] She is a graduate of Elmira College, Elmira, New York.

289. William Frank Sherd died in infancy.[130]

297. Wells Lake McNair was born in 1832 and died in 1918. His wife, Caroline Nash, was born in 1832 and died in 1906.[131]

301. Edward Thomas McNair was born in 1843 and died in 1895. His wife Ellen A. Quick was born in 1847 and is still living.[132]

302. William McNair was born in 1844 and is still living. His wife Ida Stewart is dead.[133]

[126] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[127] Data from Mary Wilson MacNair.

[128] *Who's Who in America, 1924–25,* Vol. XIII. Chicago: A. N. Marquis.

[129] Data from Mary Wilson MacNair.

[130] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[131] Data from E. E. McNair. [132] *Ibid.* [133] *Ibid.*

310. Frances Mann was killed in a Dakota railroad accident.[134]

311. Susan Mary Mann was married to Rev. Andrew McNair (157) as his second wife.[135]

314. Margaretta Mann died in infancy.[136]

315. Theresa Mann was married to ——— Titsworth.[137]

329. Margaret Lewis McNair was born September 8, 1862. She was married June 20, 1889, at Ottawa, Illinois, to Charles Campbell Warner, son of Leman Ackley Warner and Sarah Deming Whittlesay, of Freeport, Illinois. Charles Campbell Warner was born September 19, 1857, at Freeport, Illinois. He was graduated at Beloit College, June 29, 1881; A.M. 1884; graduated at Chicago Theological Seminary April 23, 1884; was ordained at La Salle, Illinois, February 24, 1885. He was pastor of the Congregational church at La Salle, from October, 1884, to May, 1888; Alton, Illinois, Congregational church, May 1, 1888, to April 1, 1891; Morris, Illinois, Congregational church, April 1, 1891, to May 1, 1895; Presbyterian church at Florence, Colorado, September 1, 1895, to May 1, 1898; and has been pastor of the Congregational church at Monticello, Iowa, since June 1, 1898.[138]

330. Elizabeth Buckminster McNair was born May 23, 1865. In 1899 she was living at Florence, Colorado. She was married September 5, 1894, at Morris, Illinois, to Albert Spaulding Osborn, son of Albert Osborn and Elizabeth Dewey of Colton, New York. He was born July 8, 1866, at Colton. Mr. Osborn and Elizabeth B. McNair were divorced September 6, 1899. He was a ranchman at Florence, and disappeared October 23, 1895. Mrs. Osborn married secondly February 5, 1901, at Florence, Lorenzo Basilon Park, son of Omar Park and Sarah Elizabeth Ramey. He was born September 17, 1860, in Montgomery County, Alabama, near Crawfordville. Child by first husband, born at Florence:

744. Harriett Waldo Osborn was born April 11, 1896[139]

[134] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[135] *Ibid.* [136] *Ibid.* [137] *Ibid.*

[138] *Genealogy of the Waldo Family*, II, 605–6.

[139] *Ibid.*

331. Warren Marple McNair married Lucy Day. He lives at Herndon, Virginia.[140]

334. Charles Frederick McNair was born March 20, 1858. He and his cousin, C. W. McNair, were in 1895 carrying on a substantial wholesale and retail nursery business, which was established in 1874 by Frederick, when he was sixteen years old.[141]

336. Eugene Long McNair in 1895 assisted in the management of the home farm. He was born July 23, 1863, and after his graduation from the Geneseo Normal School, went to Montana, where he assisted in surveying the route of the Montana Central Railroad, after that being employed for a year on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was married May 2, 1894, to Miss Emma Tenney, a daughter of Silas W. Tenney.[142]

338. James McNair Wilson died of organic heart trouble, in 1869, aged twenty-one years.[143]

339. Frederick Monroe Wilson died in 1893 in Helena, Montana.[144]

340. Margaret Elizabeth Wilson was married to John Carl von Paulsen. He was state architect for Montana and died in 1897. Mrs. von Paulsen is living in Gloucester, Massachusetts.[145] They had one son:

745. Carl Christian von Paulsen, a lieutenant commander in the United States Coast Guard. He married Annette Marie Kahler (577).

341. Frances Wilson died from diphtheria when an infant.[146]

342. Katherine Wilson died from diphtheria when an infant.[147]

343. Ellen Phoebe McCartney was married to E. Leon Pelletier. She died in 1903 and he died in 1897. They had a daughter:

746. Margaret E. L. Pelletier, who was married to Harold W. Hills, Wellesley, Massachusetts.[148]

[140] Data from Caspar R. Gregory. [142] *Ibid.*
[141] *Biographical Review*, p. 42. [143] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.
[144] *Ibid.* [145] *Ibid.* [146] *Ibid.* [147] *Ibid.* [148] *Ibid.*

344. Margaret Torbert McNair is living at 998 Main Street, Buffalo, New York. Her husband, F. A. Kahler, D.D., LL.D., has been made pastor-emeritus after forty-three years as pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. Their marriage took place August 6, 1879.[149]

345. James McNair died when eleven years old.[150]

346. Henry Benedict McNair married, first, Anna Burris, and, secondly, September 28, 1922, Jessie E. Hampton, of Dansville, New York. He died November 2, 1924.[151]

348. John Hatmaker McNair died three weeks after birth.[152]

349. Hugh Herbert McNair died from scarlet fever.[153]

350. Theodore Monroe McNair studied at Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo, New York. His wife Caroline Alexander died July 16, 1927.[154]

351. Susannah Henrietta McNair was born October 13, 1859. She was married to Rev. William Jones Gregory on August 15, 1884. He was born May 31, 1860. They lived in Nichols, New York, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and now Westminster, Colorado.[155]

352. Margaret Belle Culbertson died April 24, 1925.[156]

SIXTH GENERATION

363. George Smith McNair (James Horner [143][5] George Sharp [74][4] James Horner [16][3])

364. Arthur E. McNair (James Horner [143][5] George Sharp [74][4] James Horner [16][3])

365. James Conklin McNair (James Horner [143][5] George Sharp [74][4] James Horner [16][3])

366. Clifford C. McNair (James Horner [143][5] George Sharp [74][4] James Horner [16][3])

367. Emma Angelin McNair (James Horner [143][5] George Sharp [74][4] James Horner [16][3])

373. Mary Elizabeth Moffet had four daughters and one son.[157]

[149] *Ibid.*
[150] *Ibid.*
[151] *Ibid.*
[152] *Ibid.*
[153] *Ibid.*
[154] *Ibid.*
[155] *Ibid.*
[156] *Ibid.*
[157] *Ibid.*

374. Ada Isabelle Moffet Barnea resides at Olean, New York.[158]

393. Jeannie Frank was married to ——— Elmendorf, and lives in Los Angeles, California.[159]

401. Agnes Oliphant McNair was born September 22, 1865. She was married December 12, 1892, to Louis Kossuth Hull. Mr. Hull is a lawyer and a grandson of Commodores Perry and Hull.[160]

402. Louisa Pierrepont McNair was born April 14, 1870. She was married to Francis Maxwell Henry.[161]

403. William Augustus Frank died in infancy.[162]

404. Mary Louise Frank was married to Rev. George D. Miller, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Warsaw, New York.[163]

408. Mary E. McNair was married to William B. Taylor, son of Luman Taylor and Lucy Harmon.[164]

414. George Washington McNair is living in Conway, Iowa. Another son:

747. John Eugene McNair was born December 19, 1900

415. Franklin Edward McNair is living at Corbin (not Corban) Kansas.[165]

422. Charles Frank McNair is supposed to have died in Cuba.[166]

425. Emily Gilmore McNair died in Pasadena, California.[167]

426. Annie Victoria McNair died in California. [168]

433. Mary Belle Harris was married to James S. Carson, of 623 Market Street, Mount Carmel, Illinois.[169]

[158] *Ibid.*

[159] *Ibid.*

[160] *The Morris Family of Philadelphia,* III, 952, 953.

[161] *Ibid.*

[162] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[163] *Ibid.*

[164] Elbert O. Taylor, *History of John Taylor of Hadley (Massachusetts),* p. 70. Boston: Taylor Reunion Association of Hadley, 1903.

[165] Data from Frank J. McNair.

[166] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[167] *Ibid.* [168] *Ibid.* [169] *Ibid.*

439. Mary Fowler Evans was married to Judge William Dillard. They had one son:

748. William Dillard[170]

448. Laurance North McNair. The following is an account from his personal papers:

On May thirtieth, 1884, I was born in the small country town of Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York. My father, Eben Orlando McNair, a banker, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan. My mother, Laura Virginia McNair (née Snow), was born in Warsaw. I had two brothers, Eben Orlando and Augustus Frank. Also two sisters, Pauline and Julia.

During the days of my youth I attended the Warsaw grammar and high schools until my entrance to the Naval Academy in 1901.

The family spent the summers at one of the small inland lakes of New York State, Silver Lake, Wyoming County, where sailing and swimming were the principal sports and it was here that I developed a fondness for the things that have to do with ships. Here came too an estimable retired naval officer whose remarkable gift for spinning yarns of the sea crystallized my determination to enter the Navy. Those days were not unlike those of the average American boy and there is little of note to record except perhaps two incidents, the first of which will always remain indelibly engraven upon my memory.

While at the lake one summer during my ninth year, August 7, 1894, my small brother, Augustus, age seven, fell overboard from a skiff, about one hundred and fifty yards from shore. Luckily I saw him and knowing that he could not swim, I proceeded to give him what assistance I could. We grappled, and when finally pulled out some time later, we were both far gone. I mention this as it was the first time I stepped up close to the "Great Divide" and is therefore not easily forgotten.[171]

When I had just turned fifteen and my older brother sixteen, my father, evidently believing that we were not exhibiting the proper degree of independence and self reliance, suddenly appeared one day with two tickets a yard long, and two suit cases. He sewed fifty dollars in the waist band of our knickerbockers, packed our grips, and showed us the front door, saying that he didn't want to see us for three months. We touched in every state in the Union, except perhaps a half dozen, viewed

[170] *Ibid.*

[171] He was given a gold life-saving medal by J. Wesley Jones, "Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of New York Inland Waters," December 21, 1894.

all the wonders of our land, and came home a deeply grateful pair. Subsequent travels in foreign countries have made me appreciate more and more the value of such a journey, and convinced me that there is no land equal to our own in natural beauties or abundance of resources.

In 1901, I presented himself before the Honorable James W. Wadsworth and informed him that I wished to enter the Naval Academy, and he most kindly consented to give me the appointment to enter the following year. Consequently I found myself a full fledged Naval Cadet on May twenty-third, 1901.

After the first few months, life at the Naval Academy was much to my liking and I graduated in 1905 at the age of twenty, having spent three and a half enjoyable years. My record, I regret to say, was no better than the average.

My first duty after graduation was with the Atlantic Fleet then under the command of that famous Rear Admiral, Robert D. Evans—"Fighting Bob." My first ship, the Massachusetts. In this good old "Home" and her sister ship, the Indiana, I spent those unforgetable "steerage days," two years "Behind Armour-Swinging." The sudden release from the confining discipline of the Naval Academy caused the pendulum to swing far in the opposite direction and there were few reports from Trinidad to Halifax that failed to record a slight but distinct seismic tremor. Training and discipline continued but I was not at all impressed with the seriousness of life and could not forget that I was once again my own master.

In the month of May 1906, I was suddenly detached from the Indiana and ordered to the gunboat Marietta, then fitting out in Philadelphia for operations in the West Indies and Central America, looking toward the protection of American lives and interests in the turbulent republics to be found in that part of the globe. Our first duty was in Santo Domingo, during the Jiminez uprising. We patroled the coast, interviewed native officials and American property owners. Our landing force stood by, day and night, ready for instant service. Heat, no ice, mosquitos—all hands on board at sun set—more heat. During this period our Captain, an energetic and forceful officer, had whipped his little command into a smart and efficient unit of the Mosquito Fleet, ready instantly for any duty.

After a few months of Santo Domingo and Haiti, rush orders came to proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and proceed we did, hastily. Upon our arrival we found the big sugar properties in that locality menaced by insurrectos who threatened to burn the cane fields and mills. We landed

bluejacket detachments to protect the larger plantations, eventually extending our activities completely across the island to Sagua La Grande on the North Coast of Cuba. All this with one hundred and forty men. My particular duty was that of coxswain of an armored train, mounting one machine gun, running from Cienfuegos, to Sagua La Grande. I was also in command of a small detachment of men quartered in the railroad yards at Sagua. Here, as before in Santo Domingo, there was much palaver but no bloodshed and the weeks slipped by pleasantly enough. We were eventually relieved by the Army and Marines and weighed anchor for the coast of Central America which borders the Spanish Main, where the curtain of atmosphere between Nicaragua and Honduras was gradually coming to a red heat. It seems that the President of Nicaragua had ambitions. He proposed making himself dictator of all Central America and to start things he touched off a revolution in Honduras, with a view of placing one of his men in the presidential chair of that state. The state resisted and we arrived just in time to hear howls for help from consuls, plantation owners and shipping men. Our instructions from Roosevelt (Teddy) were "To use your own discretion" and this our Captain did with a wallop in each hand. He cruised the coast from San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua to Puerto Cortez, in Honduras, interviewing, studying and advising. His mission was the protection of American lives and properties and those of foreign countries that requested it. At last, after many exasperating incidents, it became necessary to land detachments at Truxillo and Cieba, Honduras, as consulate guards and to calm the fears of foreign populace.

Anarchy prevailed as the forces of the Dictator commenced their advance along the coast by land and by sea.

I was given charge of the detachment consisting of twenty-one men, plus a machine gun, sent ashore to guard the consulate at Cieba. During the next few weeks there was much to do and many amusing incidents occurred.

I organized the American residents who owned rifles into a committee of safety, mapped the city, detailed units to protect the various important foreign properties, and issued proclamations advising the inhabitants as to our mission, cautioning them to refrain from attacking any properties American or foreign.

As the rebel forces drew near the city the sympathizers within our walls "turned coat" and rushed for the custom house, hoping to plunder the funds on hand before others could get to them. But the collector, a wily chap named Majia, I believe, clapped his specie in a grip and headed,

at full speed, for our consulate with the rabble in a bloodthirsty mood at his heels. He left his coattails in their hands, as the consulate gates clanged behind him. He was terrified, the crowd howled for him. He begged me to take the money for my own and save his life. His government had been overthrown and he had no way to turn. Here was a mess. I couldn't take the funds and did not care to give asylum to any of the so-called belligerents, and finally to prevent his murder before my eyes I gave him a guard and put him with his money on a fruit steamer sailing for New Orleans. The crowd followed us to the water's edge demanding his delivery, but our stalwart sailormen, with fixed bayonets, kept them at a respectful distance.

Weeks later I received a message purporting to be from Majia while in New Orleans, saying that the money was all gone but that he had had a fine time.

As the rebel cruiser, a battered rusty old coal tramp, approached the city full of troops, I received a cable from Captain Fullam directing me to prevent an attack until he arrived in the Marietta, then some distance down the coast. What to do! It was night and time pressed! The cruiser had been putting her troops in boats ready to land on the beach in front of the town. I rushed to the beach with ten sailormen, an American flag, and lanterns. The men I placed at intervals along the beach, knee deep in the surf, with bayonets fixed, and each holding a lantern high above his head. The flag was prominently displayed and well illuminated. In the meantime I sent messengers to notify the local civil and military officials of my actions and plans. As the troop boats approached the line of bluejackets their occupants were informed that no bombardment or pillage would be permitted, that the attacking force was to wait the arrival of the Marietta before landing. Our scheme worked nicely and the attackers seeing our flag and armed men lay to outside the surf until the Marietta arrived a few hours later when, in her cabin, the opposing commanders arranged for a peaceful capitulation of the town.

As the rebels moved up the coast things hummed. There was one individual in particular, a certain Colonel Luis Isaula in command of one of the "armies" of the rebels. This man, a Honduranean traitor, vicious, cold blooded, with a black record behind him, delighted in creating trouble, threatening the helpless, insulting foreign flags and officials. He was cordially hated and feared. He had insulted the American consul at Truxillo and the British consul at El Porvenir when I first ran afoul of him while on an inspection visit to one of the small seaport towns. Isaula was in town with two hundred troops when I called on him and

told him that we expected no American or foreign citizens or property would be molested during his operations. He was most insulting and I was given to understand that he proposed doing as he pleased on all occasions. As I had no arms and but two sailormen with me I proceeded to get back in touch with the Marietta, at that time cruising up the coast. Upon receiving my report, Captain Fullam evidently believed that things had gone far enough and started post haste in search of the colonel. We were told that he was at Tela, Honduras, to which port we repaired. I was given an armed boat's crew of eleven men and told to go ashore and get a full written apology for each of the specific insults of which he had been guilty. As we approached the beach through a light surf which was running, Isaula and about forty of his armed men debouched upon the beach, and hastily formed skirmish lines to cover our landing. The Colonel in the center drew his revolver and his bodyguard stood by his side with a sawed off pump gun ready for action. As our keel grated on the sand, Isaula hailed and said that we could not land, which same we proceeded to do forthwith, my men fixing bayonets and jamming their first loads in their rifle chambers as they ran to the positions assigned. The Colts and Springfields in the Colonel's vicinity made him reconsider and he was conducted down between the lines of his own skirmishers, to a house hardby, where, with much prompting he wrote an apology. At first he demurred, saying that a forced apology was no apology whereupon it was pointed out to him that he had forty men while we had but eleven—and he wrote the apology. The statement written and translated to me by a Vensuelean-American was taken back to Captain Fullam and Isaula released. Through the efforts of Captain Fullam, Isaula was later dismissed from the army and banished from the country.

With a small force in a strange land unusual methods had to be resorted to, at times, in order to get action in securing prompt redress for wrongs to Americans. Many instances come to mind as illustrating the swiftness with which Captain Fullam acted.

Upon one occasion an American had been assaulted and badly beaten by native soldiers. The Captain demanded, and the local officials promised, immediate court martial of those responsible, but nothing happened. We waited patiently for several days and then clapped the delinquent official in the ship's brig on bread and water when things began to transpire with gratifying speed and with real results.

At another time a governor of one of the island Barrios, who was given to taking the law into his own hands and molesting foreigners generally, was asked to come down from the interior to discuss the situation

at Puerto Cortez. This he refused to do with the result that Captain Fullam directed me to take twenty men and go and get him. I commandeered a banana train and proceeded about forty miles inland to the town where he was supposed to be, parked the train, and proceeded with two men, unarmed except for bayonets, to his headquarters. I entered his office alone when I found him in conference with what appeared to be some of his military officials. I told him that Captain Fullam invited him to come down to Puerto Cortez for a conference looking toward better relations and more complete understanding in regard to the rights of foreigners. The Governor laughed heartily and asked me to express his regrets to my Captain, saying that he was detained—unavoidably. I then opened the door so that he could see my men and told him that my Captain considered the conference of utmost importance and had sent twenty men to be sure that he was properly escorted. Whereupon the Governor quietly put on his hat and came along. The conference was evidently eminently satisfactory as we had no further trouble with this chap. This was a strange peculiarity, common of all of Captain Fullam's conferences.

As we lay in Puerto Cortez with a large portion of our men on shore, the yellow fever season opened with cases reported in the back country and soon the dread disease began creeping toward the outskirts of our little city. We knew that we had to either withdraw or put up a real fight. We determined to fight it. After conferences with the local native officials, Captain Fullam was given authority to clean up the town and establish such sanitary regulations as he saw fit. This he did with his characteristic energy. Under the direction of the medical officers an air-tight inspection of the city was made. Everything that could hold stagnate water was punctured or destroyed. Drains and plumbing opened and sluiced with oil. Routine inspections instituted. No one was allowed to leave without passes and no one from the fever infested regions allowed to enter. The result was a clean town and no yellow fever. The Navy had received its yellow fever training in many lands and did the job thoroughly. But, worst luck, when the natives living in the regions where the fever was on the rampage learned of the conditions in Puerto Cortez, they all tried to "come aboard." Then the real trouble began and it required eternal vigilance to keep them out.

It did not take long for the people of this little land to learn that they were dealing with a forceful, straightforward American Naval Captain who meant business. Fair and just in all things but one who would suffer no indignity or insult to the American flag or tampering with the

rights of foreigners in the country. It was a tremendous influence for good.

In June of 1907 the little Marietta proceeded home and went out of commission, her staunch crew scattering to all quarters of the globe. I was detached and ordered to the battle ship "Missouri," then under the command of Captain Greenleaf A. Merriam, and a unit of the Atlantic Fleet still under the command of Bob Evans.

We left on the famous "World Cruise" in December 1907, working our way through banquets, balls and receptions, around the coast of South America touching in Porto Spain, Rio, Puntas Arenas, Callao, Los Angeles, Frisco, and Puget Sound. Thence across the Pacific via Honolulu, New Zealand, Australia, China and Japan and finally to Manila. Days at sea filled with intensive drill and exercises but in port we gave ourselves over to the hosts. It was a memorable cruise initiated in the face of strong public opposition, but one that made many friends for our country and one that demonstrated that we could send a fleet any distance from home when we felt like it. Furthermore, it provided much needed sea training away from home navy yards and bases.

In November 1908 I left the "Missouri" and joined the destroyer "Chauncey" at Manila, as executive. She was a unit of the Asiatic Fleet. In her I spent a very profitable and instructive three years, cruising through the Orient and the Philippine Archipelago from Schimenoseki to Parang Parang. Japan and China saw much of us which gave me an opportunity to observe these—the oldest of Empires. During the last two and one-half years of this cruise I found myself in command of this tight little craft and enjoyed immensely the varied peace time duties we were called upon to perform. Many instances come to mind, but one in particular, as illustrating the condition of instant readiness we tried to always maintain, might be of interest. Upon our arrival in Tsing, China, now famous because of its reduction by the Japanese during the World War, we were greeted and entertained by the officers of a German detroyer division stationed there. During the course of the dinner all hands naturally boasted of the capabilities of the respective commands. The Germans were sure that they were much faster than we as their ships were two years younger. We couldn't believe it and consequently our division commander suggested that as both commands were leaving for Nagasaki on the same day we might see which could get there first. Nagasaki was distant about 600 miles from our port and at the appointed hour we rounded the breakwater light with everything red hot, sterns squatting, in a wake six feet high, and dusted for Japan. By sundown

they were well astern and the next day we entered Nagasaki Harbor, distance two hundred yards, with the Hun nowhere in sight, tired but elated.

In the fall of 1911, I left the "Chauncey" and in January 1912, found myself a stern and exacting discipline officer at the Naval Academy. Later I transferred to the Steam Engineering Department where I remained as instructor until detached and ordered to the battleship New Jersey in June 1913. While at the Naval Academy I obtained permission from the Navy Department to learn to fly the Curtis hydroaeroplane in addition to my other duties, which I did with a certain amount of success. While dabbling with the flying game I took my second step up close to the "Great Divide," and about as follows: One calm, glassy day when attempting to land at high speed, I stuck the nose of the plane well into the water and before I knew it found myself sitting upside down in the water under completely demolished plane. Result, one badly shaken Naval Officer, well filled with water, with a decided lack of enthusiasm for aviation and "Due U.S.N. from L. N. M. $10,000 for one wrecked plane." The Navy Department evidently entertained no high regard for my flying abilities for when I submitted a request to join the corps they answered it by ordering me as Torpedo Officer to the "New Jersey."

The "New Jersey" was at that time with the Atlantic Fleet. In her I served as Senior Watch First Lieutenant, and Gunnery Officer. Here I received most strenuous gunnery training, trying to make old apparatus operate like new, while competing with the last word in ordnance design. She was one of the vessels present at the storming of Vera Cruz in April 1914, but unfortunately, being First Lieutenant at the time I had to remain on board and watch the "show" from the fore top. I saw our bluejackets storm the Naval Academy and the skirmish lines move through the city quickly taking the objectives, one after the other. Later I was made adjutant of an artillery regiment destined for Mexico City but which never got further than a flat car at the railroad station. It is a coincidence that a few years later I was to view the remains of that gallant officer, Capt. Sparrow, U.S. Navy, who went down with his ship, lying in state in the very same Naval Academy, watched over day and night by a Guard of Honor of Mexican Midshipmen.

It was at this time that I gave up the idea of trying to do things alone and in June 1916 obtained leave and proceeded to Annapolis and was, on the first day of that month, married to Emily Wickham Monroe.

Shortly after "we" were detached from the "Missouri" and ordered to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station as Executive Officer.

Upon my arrival at the Training Station I found a government reservation of considerable acreage with excellent barracks, armory, class rooms, boats, boathouses, small detention barracks, and officers' quarters. The plant had been designed to handle perhaps 1700 men, comfortably. There were about 750 under training, all boys from the middle west, Minnesota to Texas. The spirit was excellent and the station stood high in favor among the citizens of that section.

As the winter wore along, the World War developed in all its terrible intensity and its effects began to be keenly felt in our country. By January all of us felt that the participation of this country was inevitable. The number of arriving recruits increased and we began discussing plans for handling the situation. The actual declaration of war on the sixth of April was not a surprise and things started off with a roar. Our Commandant, Captain Moffett, a far sighted man, put into operation his plans for enlargement. As he was Commandant of the local Naval Districts as well, their mobilization also fell upon his capable shoulders.

We commenced buying and leasing adjoining territory, building and contracting for new barracks, drill halls, school buildings, water filtration plants, hospitals, tentage, sewerage, and systems to handle the water, light and power. Everything necessary to put the station on a basis of maximum possible output. We sent large recruiting parties all over the west and middle west with the result that thousands of lads, regulars and reserves, began pouring into the station. In a short two months the station jumped from a place of one thousand souls to eleven thousand with about thirty-five hundred men entering and passing on to the front weekly. Of course the capacity of the barracks and other buildings had long since been exceeded. We then threw up camps, five thousand men in each unit, under canvas. The rush of men was so sudden and tremendous that the capacity of our detention camp, where we were in the habit of segregating lads for the first three weeks immediately after entering, in order to eliminate contagious diseases, was greatly exceeded. The whole station became, in fact, a detention camp. Uniform clothing and proper bedding were not to be had in quantities any where large enough to meet the demand and these lads coming from the sunny south and warm homes had to be clothed in cotton underwear and blue denim dungarees, berthed on straw ticks under canvas, and thus meet the bitter stinging cold of an unusually inclement spring on Lake Michigan. The result of bad weather, overcrowding, lack of adequate hospital facilities, and warm clothing was the dread spinal meningitis and pneumonia. We procured the best specialist in the country, leased laboratory cars, installed vast sterilization

plants, gave almost daily medicated baths, and fought in every way we knew how to fight to overcome these unseen, invisible enemies. The station grew and prospered and by the end of the war, I am told, had a population of fifty thousand.

As executive officer of this growing institution I found plenty with which to occupy himself. I seemed to be organizer, sailor, carpenter, contractor, doctor, father, and mother. Two days after the declaration of war my first child was born which furnished further excitement and interest to a life already full to the brim.

As our forces began to move abroad in the spring I felt the call of the sea, and as I had broken in a "make learn" executive, a retired officer called to colors, Captain Moffett kindly offered to speak a word for me at Washington. The result was that on the 13th of July, I received telegraphic orders as gunnery officer of the "Virginia," an older battleship being recommissioned for the war. I gathered my family and household under my arm and in a few hours was on my way.

Arriving aboard the "Virginia" in Boston, I found Captain Ziegimier struggling to organize a crew, 81 per cent of which had been in the Navy five months or less. Fortunately I had just finished a cruise as gunnery officer in a ship of this type and was able to assist materially in the "Virginia's" organization.

Three weeks after commissioning we fired our first battle practice and the ship's personnel and battery functioned in a very satisfactory manner. Mighty few holes in the target but every shot out and not a casualty. The majority of my battery officers were fresh from civil life, lawyers, manufacturers, retail grocers, etc. Green at first but keen to do their bit.

As the weeks wore along I realized that the "Virginia," being a second line battleship, would probably not get into a fleet engagement and I therefore wrote to Captain Laning, the detail officer, asking him to order me to some lighter craft going abroad. On November 18th at ten p.m., I received orders to proceed to New York and take the first ship going abroad and report to Admiral Sims for duty with the Queenstown destroyers. I was naturally delighted and by four a.m. was on the boat pulling out of Yorktown, Virginia, for the north. After bidding good bye to my family in New York, I took the S.S. "New York" for Liverpool on November 25th, with several other officers and men, eventually arriving at Queenstown on December 5th, the night the "Jacob Jones" was sunk by Hans Rose in the U-53.

From that date until after the close of the war I served with the

Queenstown Destroyer Force. From December 7th to December 31st, 1917, on board the "Davis" as a "make learn skipper." On January 1, 1918, I became commanding officer of that staunch little craft, the U.S.S. "Ericson," a 1,000-ton, 29-knot destroyer, relieving Commander T. F. Hutchins.

On May 18th I was ordered to duty on the staff of Admiral W. S. Sims as Gunnery Officer of the Queenstown Forces, in which capacity I continued to serve until January 5, 1919, when the command was finally disbanded and all units left for home.

There is so much one can relate in regard to duty in the war zone but as it has been many times handled by more able raconteurs than myself I will confine myself to a few incidents which may prove of interest.

My first sight of a Hun submarine cleared for action and ready for real business was naturally an event. On my first trip to sea on board the "Davis," while escorting a forty ship merchant convoy into the mouth of the English Channel, we spied him. The "Davis" was zigzaging at high speed some twelve hundred yards ahead of the leading line of ships when we sighted a strange craft of considerable size lying on the surface, about twelve thousand yards ahead and directly across the path of the convoy. We knew him for what he was and made for him at top speed, firing our bow guns and going to battle stations with warning signals flying. He made a crash dive and circled when all destroyers on the leading flank of the convoy commenced a depth charge bombardment, the ships of the convoy changing courses radically by simultaneous movements. The Hun came in as close as he dared and fired his torpedo but fortunately did not reach his mark. We kept him under bombardment until the convoy was well out of danger. Whether he was damaged or not is not known.

At another time while steaming down the Irish Sea one black night at full speed without lights, in company with the U.S.S. "Stockton," I heard gun firing and saw searchlights and immediately made in that direction believing that a merchant vessel was being attacked by a submarine on the surface. Arriving close aboard I found instead a merchant vessel which had been rammed, with a gaping hole in her side and rapidly settling. She had British troops on board who lined her rails. It was apparent that no time could be lost and that transfer of her passengers and crew by small boats would be useless. I therefore jammed the "Ericson" alongside as quickly as possible. There was a considerable swell running and the transfer rendered somewhat difficult due to the fact that

the troops had to jump for it as the "Ericson" rose up close to her rail on the crest of each swell. Fortune, however, favored us and we were able to take off all hands without mishap. She sank a few moments after we left her side.

As Gunnery Officer of the Flotillas my duties were naturally quite different from those performed by the Commanding Officer of a Destroyer. Here I obtained a broader aspect of affairs and got a glimpse of what was going on behind the scenes. It was my duty to arrange for a steady flow of ammunition, depth charges and spare parts from the United States to the force. I established a modified form of gun target practice and provided facilities for torpedo test firing. By inspections I saw to it that ordnance material was kept at a high state of efficiency. A torpedo station, fully equipped, was established at Queenstown where torpedos of all forces in Europe could be given a complete overhaul by experts. I found myself directly concerned with the establishment of means and the installation of weapons to combat the submarine. After studying all information obtainable from American, British, French, Italian and German sources, as to the habits, construction, and methods used by the enemy, it was necessary to decide what equipment could be carried and how much; then see to its installation and issue instructions for its use. Late in the year 1917 our destroyers were carrying from six to twelve depth charges and perhaps one (Y) gun or two thornycroft throwers. Before October 1918 some were carrying nearly a hundred 300 pound depth charges and from two to four "Y" guns, and were capable of laying an effective barrage a mile long and a hundred yards wide. With these installations there had to be installed suitable control gear to permit instantaneous, effective, and continued use of these weapons.

Depth charges, our only effective offensive weapon against the submarines were, at times, slow in coming from the States. In fact we had but one spare depth charge on hand at the base at one time. This during July 1918 when we were rushing troops through the zone at the rate of 300,000 a month. It was not at all uncommon for a destroyer to use up twenty in one attack so one can understand how anxious we were. It is understood that the failure in supply was due to strikes in the plants concerned.

The heavy depth charge equipment seemed to keep the Hun at a respectful distance and he did not seem anxious to approach very close to our convoys, his attacks being delivered at such a long range that they almost always failed.

In this work there were some drawbacks which vitally influenced

our operations. First the scarcity of the destroyers made it necessary to employ all of them for defense convoys and left none available for offense—tracking, hunting and destroying. Second, the small radius of destruction of the depth charge made it necessary to plant a missile very close to the submerged vessel to do any great damage, enough to make them come close to the surface or leak dangerously. The listening devices had not, by the end of the war, been developed enough for successful use on a moving destroyer. In fact, upon the conclusion of hostilities, I did not feel that we had yet arrived at anywhere near a successful answer to the submarine.

During the summer of 1918 I took a trip in the North Sea on one of the British destroyers squadron leaders while on escort duty to the Hook of Holland. We passed in close to Zeebrugge on the way home but the enemy didn't seem anxious to come out.

Later in November, after the Armistice, I was assigned as gunnery member of a special board detailed to inspect and report upon the German submarines as they surrendered at Harwich, England. It was a wonderful sight to see these little craft come up the river to be moored in a mile-long line, two abreast. There were perhaps 130 of them in all and it seems amazing that they, through their daring operations, could have thrown the whole world into a turmoil and threatened the very existence of more than one nation. It was intensely interesting to explore them, study their construction and apparatus and visualize their operation during submerged attack.

When I returned to Queenstown all was abustle, closing the affairs of the base and despatching the boats home to arrive by Christmas, which they were practically all able to do. I left on January 5, 1919, aboard a blue funnel freighter for home, having asked Admiral Sims to get me a job with that Holy of Holies, the Ordnance Gang. I was consequently ordered to the gun factory after a month's leave, where I settled down to three busy years of manufacturing. I found the work intensely interesting. I joined the fight being made by the yard authorities against the bugbear of the industrial manager, "The Overhead." In two years we were able to bring it from 160 per cent down to 105 per cent and it was still going down when I left. Another interesting phase was the introduction of a system to keep track of the work going through the plant to the end that dates of completion might be met and the Bureau's Construction programs put through as originally arranged. An early investigation showed that of the some 4,000 jobs in the plant, 60 per cent were already behind their promised dates of completion. The Superintendent of the

gun factory directed me to visit some of the large industrial plants of the country, inquire into their methods of progress work and recommend a workable plan. I found about what we needed in the tool shops of the Allis Chalmers Company in Milwaukee which plan, with a few modifications, was placed into operation at the gun factory. It was pleasing to note that after a year of test, there were but 5 per cent of the jobs in the plant behind and the Bureau had been informed and had approved an extension of time, before the date fell due, in each case.

While in Washington my second daughter was born and midnight watches resumed.

I asked for duty with the Destroyer Squadrons of the Battle Fleet and arrived in that command in October 1921 and assumed command of the U.S.S. "Chauncey" and Destroyer Division 31. The year following was a discouraging one, placing large numbers of our force out of commission, no money with which to steam and shoot, discharging large numbers of officers and men back to civil life and retrenching all along the line. However, at the end of this year we had a healthy compact force of two active squadrons with necessary mother ships, flag ship, staff college going full blast. Money became a bit more plentiful and active operations with the fleet resumed. In April 1923 I was asked by Admiral Barrage to join his staff as Acting Chief of Staff and Destroyer squadron's gunnery officer and naturally accepted with alacrity. The year to follow was the busiest and most profitable of my career. My duties involved the gun torpedo training of the destroyer squadrons, the tactical disposition and plans of the force during cruises at sea with the fleet, the establishment of a torpedo school on a large scale, and all the duties that fall to a Chief of Staff. The force was blessed with high morale and a wonderful spirit and the duty was pleasure and not work. I continued to serve in this capacity under Admiral Kettelle and Admiral Schofield until relieved and ordered to the Naval Academy.

I cannot leave this part of my narrative without recalling to your minds that night in September when the radio from Honda told us of seven of our fine ships on the rocks and going to pieces.

The two squadrons having completed an extremely successful summer, operating with the fleet in Puget Sound were proceeding independently from San Francisco to San Diego, the 11th leading at twenty knots and the 12th some miles astern at 12 knots. The 11th with fifteen ships present was in column ahead, sea rough, wind 6 and on the quarter, intermittent fog, not a good night. The Milville carrying the flag of Commander Destroyer Squadrons was miles ahead proceeding independently.

At nine o'clock the 11th squadron leader turned to the left *without signal,* apparently leading in to pick up Arguello light or to enter Santa Barbara channel. In four minutes, and before all ships had completed the turn, the squadron's leader struck the face of a cliff at full speed. There the signal "Nine turn" searchlights and warning signals.

Those of us who know Pedernoles Point (Honda) just a little bit north of Arguello, will remember the outlying rocks, one of which is submerged. On these the following ships crashed, not knowing what had happened and before proper signals could get to them.

Now place yourself on the bridge of those following ships and take charge. Don't think in intervals of time such as minutes or hours—think in seconds.

First: In four minutes, 240 seconds, you have got to check your navigation and decide not to follow your squadron commander whom you have followed for months.

Second: Having come to this unusual decision in a few seconds you have got to get your ship clear of this fast moving column and at the same time not hit anything else.

Third: Consider that in a column at 300 yards distance, speed twenty, you cover the ground between you and the next ahead in twenty-six seconds.

Fourth: Now remember that the second skipper in line with 26 seconds, the third with 52 seconds, the fourth with 78 seconds, etc., to work in, had to decide what to do and actually get it done.

Fifth: Add to this a black night, a stiff breeze and following sea, fog and outlying rocks.

Sixth: Now tell us just what you would have done had you been on the bridge of any one of the following ships.

Happy indeed am I that the court martial absolved those "following" captains from blame as the blame was not theirs. But let us also remember that

"When toward the shore you must head
Slow down—and use the lead."

This disaster, to a prideful force, was a bitter blow and felt a thousand times more keenly by its members than by all the rest of the Navy and country put together. But it did not for one moment affect their spirit or their belief in their leaders. He who goes to sea in these fast moving craft must be ready for almost anything.

Upon completing duty with the Destroyer Squadrons in June 1924 I

proceeded to the Naval Academy, and in August assumed command of the U.S.S. "Reina Mercedes," station ship where I now find myself writing a great deal more than I intended and constantly digressing into other fields.

SERVICE OF COMMANDER

1884 May 30	Born at Warsaw, N.Y.
1901 May 21	Appointed Naval Cadet from N.Y., 30th Dist.
1902 Jul 1	Title changed to Midshipman.
1905 Jan 24	Det., home and await orders to sea. (Det. 30 Jan. and home 2 Feb.)
Feb 4	To the "Massachusetts": via steamer from Baltimore, for Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 25.
1906 Jan 5	Det. when out commission and to the "Indiana" (Det. and Rep. 6 Jan). (Out Com. 8 Jan.)
May 22	Det. and to the "Marietta." Det. and Rep. 23 and 24 May.
1907 Mar 12	Commissioned ad interim Ensign from Feb. 2, 1907.
27	Executed oath of office.
Jun 17	Det. and to the "Missouri" (Det. 19 and Rep. 23 June).
1908 Feb 19	Commissioned Ensign from Jan. 31, 1907.
Nov 17	Det. Nov. 25 and report to Comdr. Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet.
27	Reported to the "Chauncy."
1910 Aug 9	Commissioned ad interim Lieutenant (J.G.) from Jan. 31, 1910.
Jul 31	Commissioned Lieutenant from Jan. 14, 1911.
Aug 22	Det. (Command "Chauncy), home in the U.S. and wait orders, taking passage from Manila on or about Sept. 14. (Det. 11 Sept.; home 20 Oct.)
Dec 13	To the Naval Academy Jan. 2, 1912.
1913 May 10	Det. June and to the "New Jersey," same date. (Det. and Rep. 7 June.)
1916 Sep 14	Hereby detach and proceed to Great Lakes (Det. 19 Oct. and Rep. 23 Dec).
1917 Jun 22	Commissioned regular, Lieutenant-Commander from May 23, 1917.
Jul 13	Det. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. July 14 to duty as Ordnance Officer. (Det. and Rep. 14 and 19 July.)

	Nov 18	Det. and to the "Queenstown" Ireland via New York and Liverpool, England, and reporting to the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, operating in European waters for duty with the destroyer "Force." Det. Nov. 18, Rep. Dec. 7.
	Dec 28	Det. (Davis) and to the Ericsson and relief of Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Det. Dec. 31 and Rep. Dec. 31).
1918	May 18	Det. and to duty as Aide and Gunnery Officer of the Flotilla Operating in European Waters (Det. and Rep. May 18).
	Sep 6	Temporarily appointed Commander from July 1, 1918.
	Oct 18	Accepted appointment and executed oath of office.
	Dec 28	Det. (Flotilla) and to the U.S. to home and wait orders (Det. Dec., Pro. Jan. 5, Rep. 19).
1919	Jan 31	To the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. (Rep. Feb. 1.)
1921	Sep 6	Det. (Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.) to duty on Henderson. Det. upon arrival San Diego, Calif. (Henderson). to Destroyer Force, Calif. Pacific Fleet for assignment (Det. Oct. 3, Pro. Oct. 4, Rep. 28).
1922	Jan 4	Commissioned regular, a commander, from June 3, 1921 (No O. & A. required).
1923	May 23	Det. (Com'd Chauncy) and to Dest. Sqdns. Battle Fleet for duty as aide on Staff Comdr. Des. Sqnds. Battle Fleet and additional duty as Sqdn. gunnery officer. (Det. and Pro. 5 June, Rep. 5 June).
1923	Jul 5	Det. (all duty) and to duty as Aide on Staff Rear Admiral S. E. W. Kittelle, Comdr. Dest. Sqdns. Battle Fleet, and additional duty as Sqdn. gunnery officer. (Det. and Pro. 6 July, Rep. 6 July.)
1924	Mar 13	Det. present duty Dest. Sqdns. Battle Fleet and to duty as Aide on Staff, Comdr. Dest. Battle Fleet and additional duty as Sqdn. Gunnery officer. (Det. Mar. 10, Rep. Mar. 10.)
	Apr 19	Det. upon relief (Aide Staff Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. Battle Fleet) and to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
	Jun 24	Det. duty Aide Staff Comdr. Dist. Sqdn. Battle Fleet to duty Naval Academy. Reported for duty Naval Academy 3 July 1924.

From: The secretary British Admiralty, London, 24 Dec., 1918.

To: Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters.

1. . . . . The Queenstown destroyers were the first to serve with British vessels in European waters. The keenness of the personnel, their initiative, and their capacity for work, displayed alike in connection with anti-submarine campaign, and with the constant and arduous duties of escorting and convoying merchant ships, and troop ships, have throughout been admirable, and have earned the regard of all the officers and men of H.M. ships with whom they have cooperated.

(Signed) J. W. S. Anderson

11 Nov., 1920

Sir: The president of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Commander Laurance N. McNair, U.S.N., for services during the World War as set forth in the following:

Citation:

". . . . For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer, U.S.S. Ericsson, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters infested with enemy submarines and mines, in escorting and protecting vitally important convoys of troops and supplies through these waters, and in offensive and defensive action, vigorously and unremittingly prosecuted, against all forms of enemy naval activity."

For the president.

Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy.

December 1, 1918

Having performed service in the United States Navy as required under General Order No. 422 of Sept. 25, 1918, interpreted by Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 198-18 of Oct. 21, 1918, you are hereby authorized to wear one War Service Chevron for services rendered as checked below.

J. R. Pomsett Pringle (?)

More than 3 months and less than 15 months service in the war zone.

Awarded victory medal and destroyer clasper, July 29, 1921 by Bur. of Navigation of the Navy Dept. in recognition of his services in the World War.

U.S.S. Marietta
Puerto Cortez, Honduras
April 15th, 1907

Secretary of the Navy, Navy Dept. Washington, D.C.

Sir: 1. I beg to specially invite the attention of the Department to the fearless conduct and perfect coolness displayed by Ensign Laurance N. McNair, U.S. Navy, and the boat's crew under his command, in landing at Tela in the face of Colonel Isaula and his body-guard as detailed in my report of April 14th. Although they would have been perfectly justified in shooting Colonel Isaula and his guard, who had aimed weapons at them and ordered them not to land, they restrained themselves and avoided bringing on an engagement.

Very respectfully,
W. F. Fullam

Commander, U.S. Navy,
Commanding

454. William Rutherford McNair married Marion Roberta Sloop, of Tangent, Oregon, June 26, 1926. There is one child:

749. Henry Donald McNair was born October 31, 1927, at Portland, North Dakota[172]

455. Anna Gabriella McNair was born February 25, 1891, at Portland, North Dakota. She was married in Portland, North Dakota, September 20, 1918, to John Henderson. Mr. Henderson was born in 1886 in Wisconsin. They have two children:

750. William John Henderson was born January 13, 1923, at Keewatin, Minnesota

751. Marion Winnifred Henderson[173]

456. Henry Warner McNair was born March 17, 1894, at Portland, North Dakota. He married January 5, 1924, Inez Olson in Stanley, North Dakota. She was born July 4, 1900, at Ada, Minnesota.[174]

[172] Card to James B. McNair.

[173] Data from Henry Hubbel McNair.

[174] *Ibid.*

457. Ruth Beatrice McNair was born November 13, 1895, at Portland, North Dakota. She was married to Carl J. Evanson September 20, 1921, at Portland, North Dakota. Mr. Evanson was born January 9, 1886, at Portland, North Dakota. Children:

752. Carl David Evanson was born December 30, 1920, at Portland, North Dakota

753. Robert McNair Evanson was born September 14, 1922, at Portland, North Dakota[175]

462. Elizabeth MacNair was born December 23, 1885, at Lima, New York. She was married September 2, 1909, in Livonia, New York, to Wilbur Rayton. He was born November 19, ——— at Irondequoit, New York. Children:

649. Willis McNair Rayton was born May 17, 1910

650. Alice Marjorie Rayton was born January 8, 1914

463. Jerome Willis MacNair attended Hamilton College in Clinton, New York. He is now in the automobile insurance business in Los Angeles, California. Mr. MacNair married Mary Sherbourne Tower, July 17, 1914. They have two children:

651. Mary Elizabeth MacNair was born September 9, 1915

754. Jerome MacNair, Jr., was born February 22, 1922

464. Mary Marguerite MacNair was married to ——— Davis and lives in Los Angeles, California.

465. Karl Reed MacNair was a student at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and later at Columbia Law School, New York City. When the World War broke out, he enlisted and was sent to France a first lieutenant in the 308th Field Artillery. At present he is in the automobile insurance business in Los Angeles, California.

466. Leslie Robert MacNair enlisted and was sent overseas in the World War. He attended Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, and is now in the advertising business in Rochester, New York.

472. Robert Hastings McNair, Jr., resides at Little Rock, Arkansas.[176]

[175] *Ibid.*

[176] Data from Henry H. McNair.

505. Laura Whiting McNair should read (Charles Whiting [262][5] Andrew Jackson [100][4] John [27][3] John [63][2] John [1][1]).[177]

507. Ralph McNair resides in Denver, Colorado.[178]

510. Jeanette Evans is medical adviser and instructor in Cornell University. Address, 520 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, New York.[179]

511. Paul DeMund Evans received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1924. He is now on the faculty of history in Yale University. His marriage took place in France. There are two children:

677. Jean Malot Evans was born in Syracuse, New York
755. Richard Evans was born in France[180]

512. Arthur Henry McFarland was married to Lillian ———. They have two children:

678. James Frederick McFarland
756. Ruth McFarland[181]

523. Guy Vernor Henry, Jr., married Mary Ingraham.[182]

526. Helen Manning McNair was born September 28, 1890, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was graduated at Smith College in 1913. On July 9, 1919, she was married to Captain John Van Derlip Hume, United States Army, at Cloquet, Minnesota. Children:

757. John Vanderlip Hume, Jr., was born January 2, 1923
758. Anne McNair Hume was born January 27, 1924[183]

527. Clarence Irving McNair, Jr., was born May 30, 1892, at Little Falls, Minnesota. He was graduated at Yale University in 1914. During the World War he was captain of infantry and trained enlisted marines. In June, 1918, he married in Cloquet, Minnesota, Ruth Helen Dixon. Children:

[177] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.
[178] *Ibid.* [179] *Ibid.* [180] *Ibid.* [181] *Ibid.*
[182] *Ibid.* [183] Data from George Thomas McNair to James B. McNair.

692. Barbara Dixon McNair was born January 23, 1920

693. David Irving McNair was born October 14, 1922[184]

528. Anne Fitzhugh McNair was born August 19, 1893, at Little Falls, Minnesota. She died September, 1894.[185]

529. Isabelle Julia McNair was born October 17, 1895, at Little Falls, Minnesota. She was graduated at Dobbs Ferry in 1917. On January 5, 1921, she was married to George Halzer Stillman of Duluth, Minnesota. He was a lieutenant in the first division in the World War. Issue:

694. George McNair Stillman was born September 23, 1922[186]

530. William Manning McNair was born July 1, 1904, at Cloquet, Minnesota. He was graduated at Yale University in 1927.[187]

539. Gertrude McNair was born September 6, 1882. In 1901 she was married to Frank J. Laube. Their home is in Seattle, Washington, where Mr. Laube is a lecturer in the department of government at the State University of Washington. He is a member of the Washington State Bar and Director of the Bureau of Aftercare, Northwest Division, American Red Cross. Child:

702. Florence McNair Laube was born November 22, 1905. She is a student at the University of Washington.[188]

544. Frances H. McNair and John Trimble have one child:

704. Carrie Trimble[189]

562. Chester McNair Warner was born July 15, 1892.[190]

563. Margaret Whitney Warner was born February 4, 1895.[191]

564. Wilson Day McNair has two children living at Herndon, Virginia:

707. Virginia Louise McNair

759. Robert Warren McNair[192]

[184] *Ibid.* [185] *Ibid.* [186] *Ibid.* [187] *Ibid.*

[188] Gertrude M. Laube (539) in a letter dated January 1, 1925, to James B. McNair.

[189] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[190] *Genealogy of the Waldo Family,* II, 605–6.

[191] *Ibid.* [192] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

565. Donald Warren McNair married in 1926 Emmaline Senne. They live in Alexandria, Virginia.[193]

567. Irving Maxwell McNair is a student at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.[194]

568. Charles Wilson McNair III married Florence ———. Children:

760. Lois McNair

761. Jean McNair[195]

569. Dora Ethel Virginia McNair was married August 9, 1927, to Robert Pinney Nick, Baltimore, Maryland.[196]

570. Malcolm Perrine McNair married Mary Hemingway. He is the author of *The Retail Method of Inventory* published in 1925 by A. W. Shaw & Co., New York. Mr. and Mrs. McNair have three children.[197]

571. David Tenney McNair was married to ———. He died at Somerville, New Jersey, November 21, 1925, when his son was a week old. Child:

762. David Tenney McNair II was born November, 1925[198]

573. Alice Elizabeth McNair was married to William Grant McColley June 11, 1924, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Professor McColley taught English at the University of Arkansas and is now studying for a Ph.D. degree at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Child:

763. Margaret Elizabeth McColley was born April 13, 1925[199]

574. Margarethe Ingeborg Kahler was graduated from Vassar College in 1903. Her husband, John William Henrich, died February 14, 1927. Her address is 522 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York.[200]

[193] *Ibid.* [194] *Ibid.* [195] *Ibid.* [196] *Ibid.* [197] *Ibid.*

[198] Data from Caspar R. Gregory and from Albert Düy McNair in a letter dated December 3, 1925, to James B. McNair.

[199] Albert Düy McNair (337) in letters to James B. McNair dated December 3, 1925, and May 10, 1927.

[200] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

575. Hugh MacNair Kahler was born February 25, 1883. He graduated from Princeton University in 1904. During the World War he was instructor in U.S. School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton, New Jersey.[201]

576. Heinrich Christian Kahler, graduated from Princeton University in 1906. He married Ruth Theis, December 26, 1921. They have an adopted daughter:

764. Ann Kahler, born November 3, 1926[202]

577. Annette Marie Kahler was graduated from Vassar College in 1910. Her husband is now a lieutenant commander in the Coast Guard, stationed at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Children:

718. Margaret Elizabeth von Paulsen

765. Annette Phoebe von Paulsen was born December 14, 1923[203]

578. Frederick August Kahler, Jr., graduated from Princeton University in 1912. They now have an additional child:

760. Hugh MacNair Kahler II was born December 7, 1925[204]

580. Janet Phoebe Gregory has another son:

766. Hugh Torbert Gillespie was born October 18, 1922, at Iowa City, Iowa[205]

582. Henry Duval Gregory, Jr., married Marion Frances Hawkins, of Denver, Colorado, in San Diego, California, July 27, 1918. Address, 1042 South High Street, Denver, Colorado. There is one son:

767. Henry Duval Gregory III was born April 3, 1921[206]

583. Hugh McNair Gregory, a captain of cavalry, was ordered to Camp Stotsenberg, Philippine Islands, in March, 1922. He is now stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. On March 25, 1920, he married Lillian Reid at Miami, Florida. Children:

[201] *Ibid.* [202] *Ibid.* [203] *Ibid.* [204] *Ibid.*

[205] Data from Caspar R. Gregory and Susie McNair Gregory (351) in a letter to James B. McNair.

[206] *Ibid.*

768. Hugh McNair Gregory, Jr., was born August 30, 1923, in the Philippine Islands

769. Margaret Gregory was born November 15, 1924, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona[207]

584. Caspar Rene Gregory, Jr., was a private in the machine gun corps at Camp Lewis during the World War. He was graduated at Colorado College in 1920. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society and given a scholarship entitling him to a year's study at Harvard Divinity School. Two years later he was graduated at Auburn Theological Seminary and received a fellowship which sent him to Westminister College, Cambridge, England, for further study. He has been a pastor in Weldona, Colorado, and is now instructor in New Testament subjects in Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, New York.[208]

585. Sarah Culbertson McNair died January 29, 1906.[209]

586. Hugh Torbert McNair's wife, Helen Grace Zeeveld, died in 1925. Children:

770. Florenece Margaret McNair died in infancy

771. Helen Jean McNair was born December 3, 1923

On August 8, 1927, Hugh Torbert McNair married secondly, Florence Eulalie Dufour, in Rochester, New York. He is City-wide Boys' Secretary for the Y.M.C.A., Paterson, New Jersey.[210]

587. Samuel Robinson McNair was a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College. His death was due to pneumonia.[211]

588. Margaret Amanda McNair was married to William Walton Clarke, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They are now in Detroit, Michigan. There is one child:

772. William Walton Clarke III[212]

589. James Theodore McNair is not a graduate of Cornell University. He married Katherine McCurdy. There is one child:

773. James Theodore McNair, Jr., was born May 9, 1927[213]

[207] *Ibid.*

[208] *Ibid.*

[209] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[210] *Ibid.* [211] *Ibid.* [212] *Ibid.* [213] *Ibid.*

590. MARION JEAN MCNAIR was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1926, and is a student nurse in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, New York.[214]

625. LEO R. MCNAIR has two more children:

774. Leila Mae McNair was born August 19, 1921

775. Leo Frank McNair was born November 15, 1925[215]

708. MARGARET ANNA HENRICH is a member of the Vassar College class of 1928.[216]

709. JOHN WILLIAM HENRICH is member of the Cornell University class of 1928.[217]

722. Should read MATILDA PARKER GILLESPIE.[218]

[214] *Ibid.*

[215] Frank J. McNair (623) in a letter to James B. McNair from Tomkawa, Oklahoma.

[216] Data from Caspar R. Gregory.

[217] *Ibid.*

[218] *Ibid.*

DESCENDANTS OF JONAS McNAIR AND MARY E. ———[1]

1. JONAS MCNAIR was born December 19, 1853, in Pennsylvania. He married in Kansas, December 28, 1888, Mary E. ———, who was born in Pennsylvania September 18, 1854. He died in Los Angeles, California, March 1, 1904. Children:

2. John McNair was born in Kansas, February 25, 1890. He married (February 16, 1913) in Los Angeles, and lives at 730 West Doran Street, Glendale, California.
3. Bertha McNair was born in Kansas, June 14, 1892. She was married to ——— Murphy February 15, 1912, in Los Angeles. They now live at 730 West Doran Street, Glendale, California.

[1] Data from Mrs. Bertha McNair Murphy.

DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL McNAIR AND ANNA MURDOCK[1]

1. SAMUEL McNAIR landed at Bristol, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1732, and died February 19, 1761. He was one of the founders and active supporters of the Newtown Presbyterian Church. He settled on land belonging to the London Company, which, on the closing out of that company in 1760, was conveyed to his sons, James and Samuel.[2]

SECOND GENERATION

2. JAMES McNAIR represented upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the committee of safety of Bucks County, 1774–76.[3]

He was also a private in 1789 in Captain A. Geyer's Company (1st company), Second Battalion of Philadelphia Militia under Lieutenant Commander William Will.[4]

On March 12, 1766, he married Martha Keith in the Presbyterian church, Churchville, Pennsylvania.[5] Martha Keith was the daughter of William Keith who had accompanied James McNair's father from Ireland in 1732 and settled in Upper Makefield Township.[6] She died January 4, 1814.[7]

[1] The following information is additional or more correct information than that given in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear, and McNeir Genealogies,* Chicago, 1923. All information relative to service in the Revolutionary War and all bibliographical references are supplied by James B. McNair.

[2] William W. H. Davis, *The History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania,* p. 475. Published by Doylestown, Pennsylvania: Democrat Book and Job Office Print, 1876. Second Edition by Warren S. Ely and John W. Jordan. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1905. Vol. III, pp. 637–38.

[3] *Pennsylvania Magazine,* XV (1891), 264, 270, 275, 287.

[4] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Sixth Series, p. 1054.

[5] *Ibid.,* Second Series, IX, 504.

[6] Davis, *loc. cit.*

[7] Information supplied by William Samuel McNair (547).

3. ANNA MCNAIR was married to John Vance, December 22, 1764.[8] Their children are:[9]

539. Margaret Vance
17. Mary Ann Vance
540. John Vance
16. James Vance
541. Samuel Blanchard Howell Vance
542. Jane Eliza Vance

4. SAMUEL MCNAIR was bombardier in the Arnold Battery, November 6, 1776, commanded by J. Simmon, December 1, 1776, to January 1, 1777.[10] He was also a private in Captain Dowling's Company in 1786 and 1789, recruited in Hosham Township, Philadelphia County.[11] He was married to Mary Mann, March 15, 1765.[12]

5. SOLOMON MCNAIR removed to Philadelphia during the Revolution and became a prominent merchant there. He died May 15, 1812, aged sixty-eight.[13] He was a private in 1784 from Upper Dele Ward, Philadelphia City, in Captain J. Watkins Company, Sixth Battalion Pennsylvania Militia.[14]

THIRD GENERATION

8. SOLOMON MCNAIR was a prominent man in the community and held many positions of trust. Like his father he was a member and elder of the Presbyterian church at Newtown, Pennsylvania, where many of the family lie buried. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for the term 1822–23. A letter written by him to his brother-in-law, James Torbert, while at Harrisburg, is still (1905) in possession of Maria K. Torbert of Newtown, a daughter of John K. Torbert and granddaughter of James Torbert, to whom it was written.[15]

[8] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Second Series, II, 165.
[9] Information supplied by William Samuel McNair (547).
[10] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Fifth Series, I, 426.
[11] *Ibid.,* Sixth Series, III, 1350, 1360.
[12] *Ibid.,* Second Series, II, 164.
[13] Davis, *loc. cit.*
[14] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Sixth Series, III, 1237.
[15] Davis, *loc. cit.*

18. JOHN MCNAIR was married to Elizabeth Mann, February 18, 1794, in the Second Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia.[16]

19. ANNA MCNAIR was married to Giles Craven, May 19, 1789, at the Presbyterian church at Abington, Pennsylvania.[17]

20. MARGARET MCNAIR was born March 28, 1770, and died the same day.[18]

21. SAMUEL MCNAIR was married June 12, 1801, in the Presbyterian church, Churchville, Pennsylvania.[19]

25. JAMES MCNAIR died May 29, 1867. His wife died June 3, 1877, aged seventy-eight years.[20]

FOURTH GENERATION

42. WILLIAM MCNAIR emigrated to Michigan in 1826 and became a merchant at Tecumseh, and afterward a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat and was a representative in 1849.[21]

43. JAMES M. MCNAIR was a fine type of the worthy descendants of a worthy Scotch-Irish ancestry, and filled throughout his life a high and honorable position in the social, religious, and political life of the community. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church at Newtown. For many years he was an officer of the local militia, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance in Bucks County. He took a lively interest in the political questions of the day, and frequently served as a delegate to district and state conventions of his party. He was elected to the office of clerk of the orphans' court of Bucks County in 1848, and served for three years. During the later years he lived a retired life on his farm in Makefield, where he died September 5, 1872. He married February 20, 1837, Jane C. White, daughter of James and Margaret (Cooper) White of Philadelphia, who survived him.

James White, the father of Mrs. McNair, was for many years

[16] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Second Series, IX, 582.

[17] *Ibid.,* p. 193.

[18] Information from William Samuel McNair (547).

[19] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Second Series, IX, 504.

[20] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).

[21] Stephen D. Bingham, *Early History of Michigan with Biographies of State Officers, etc.,* p. 454. Lansing, Michigan, 1888.

connected with the Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia, and had a large circle of friends among the financial institutions of the city of Philadelphia.[22]

45. JOHN MCNAIR was the author of *Eighty Original Poems; Secular and Sacred, and Chiefly Adapted to the Times.* Lancaster, Pennsylvania: J. E. Barr, 1865, 263 pages, 18 cm. A copy is in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. He had one son.[23]

47. MARY MCNAIR had one son who died while very young.[24]

49. SARAH ANN MCNAIR. Professor Daniel Kirkwood, her husband, was a noted mathematician and for many years was in charge of Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California. At his death they had no direct heirs.[25]

88. SIMON MCNAIR died October 1, 1878.[26]

90. MARY MCNAIR died in January, 1883.[27]

93. ANN MCNAIR was born September 8, 1813, and died February 15, 1895.[28]

94. WILLIAM MCNAIR was born June 20, 1815, and died of typhoid pneumonia February 10, 1879. He married Elizabeth Chaloner September 25, 1845. She was born October 25, 1821, and died March 13, 1865. Children:[29]

199. William Chaloner McNair
200. Anna Hirst McNair
543. Sarah Cloud McNair was born in 1852 and died the same day
201. Emma Chaloner McNair
202. Thomas Howland McNair was born September 3, 1858, and is living at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, unmarried
203. Clara Bates McNair was born January 16, 1860, and is living at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, unmarried

102. ANN MCNAIR was married to ——— Beaumont.[30]

[22] Davis, *loc. cit.*
[23] Data from Fred J. McNair (209).
[24] Data from Fred J. McNair (209).
[25] Data from Fred J. McNair (209).
[26] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).
[27] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).
[28] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).
[29] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).
[30] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).

103. Jane D. McNair[31]

104. Elizabeth McNair was married to William Stark.[32]

105. Sarah McNair Graham had one son, Robert Graham, living in Penn Yan, New York, in 1927.[33]

FIFTH GENERATION

115. Sarah Jane McNair was married to Nathaniel D. Irwin. She resided at Newtown, Pennsylvania, in 1905. They had two children:

211. James McNair Irwin was in the lumber business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1905

212. Robert Sloan Irwin graduated from the Maryland Medical College in Baltimore and in 1905 was a surgeon in a hospital at Lajunta, Mexico[34]

116. Eliza Hunt McNair was married to Mr. Day and they had a son:

544. Blanchard Day[35]

117. Ashbel Love was living in California (1923) probably at Riverside.[36]

120. Lizzie Love was married to Blanchard Daniker (not Day), no children (1923).[37]

123. Anna Craven Johnson, widow of O. T. Johnson, who was a large hotel and real estate owner in Los Angeles, California. She had two sons and one daughter. One son had three children.[38]

125. William Wallace McNair was a pioneer minister in Wisconsin.[39]

150. William Slack McNair was enrolled September 24, 1861, at Camp Lacey, and mustered into service, same date, at

[31] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).
[32] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).
[33] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).
[34] Davis, *loc. cit.*
[35] Data from Fred J. McNair (209).
[36] Data from Fred J. McNair (209).
[37] Data from Fred J. McNair (209).
[38] Data from Fred J. McNair (209).
[39] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).

Doylestown, Pennsylvania, as a private in Durrell's Light Battery (Ringgold), 104th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment (which was changed to Independent Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery) to serve three years, and was mustered out with the detachment to date February 4, 1864, to re-enlist. He re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer February 4, 1864, at Covington, Kentucky, for three years; was promoted to quartermaster sergeant, October 8, 1864; first sergeant, November 24, 1864, and was mustered out and honorably discharged with the battery, June 13, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a first sergeant. The battery was in action at Kelley's Ford, Virginia, August 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Virginia, September 1, 1862; South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Warrenton Springs, Virginia, November 15, 1862; Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 11–16, 1862; before Fredericksburg from June 20, 1864, to August 31, 1864, and perhaps later; on October 31, 1864, it was located near Poplar Grove Church, Virginia; it was engaged in the operations before Petersburg, from December, 1864, to April 3, 1865, when the city was occupied by the United States Forces. On June 30, 1863, the battery was at Oak Ridge, Mississippi, and on August 31, 1863, at Corinth, Kentucky. Miss Francys T. MacNair believes he also served in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

He was a charter member of Post No. 1 and the first department commander of the Grand Army, Department of Delaware, in 1881, and past post commander of Thomas A. Smyth, Post No. 1, Department of Delaware.[40]

152. Fannie McNair (Mrs. George C. Fetter), lived at 6312 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in 1925.[41]

153. John Long McNair was pastor of the Fulton Street Dutch Reformed Church, New York, New York.[42]

157. Andrew Long McNair was married three times: secondly, to Susan Mary Mann; thirdly to Etta ———.[43]

[40] Data from Francys T. MacNair (244).
[41] Data from Francys T. MacNair (244).
[42] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).
[43] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).

164. Charles Alfred McNair was born in Pennsylvania November 1, 1831. He received an academic education at Fayette, Missouri, began his business career as a clerk in a store at Boonville, Missouri, in 1848; moved to Glasgow, Missouri, and became a clerk in a general store in 1849; was secretary of a large exporting tobacco manufacturing concern in Glasgow, Missouri, in 1858; a partner in William Spear and Co., tobacco manufacturers, St. Louis, 1865–68; organized 1868 and became secretary of Carbondale Iron Works, changed in 1872 to Missouri Furnace Co., of which he was secretary; changed, 1897, to McNair and DeCamp and in 1900 to St. Louis Blast Furnace Co., manufacturers of pig iron, with furnace at Carbondale, of which he was president (1906). He was also president of the Frisco Ore Mining Co. and Phelps Iron Ore Co. He was a Republican and a Congregationalist. His office in 1906 was at 712–721 Missouri Trust Company building and his residence was at 4244 McPherson Avenue, St. Louis.[44]

171. Stephen Yerkes McNair resigned from the United States Auditor's office in 1860 to enter the post-office service of the Confederacy. He was an officer in the Confederate Army and came north after the war to become auditor of the Erie Railroad. At his death he was secretary for the Akron, Columbus, and Ohio Railroad and the Southern Ohio Railroad. He was a Master Mason.[45]

182. Hannah McNair was married to William H. Thompson. They had no children.[46]

188. Howell E. McNair and Hannah M. Hoover had two more children:

[44] John W. Leonard, *The Book of St. Louisans.* St. Louis, Missouri, 1906.

Lieutenant Charles A. McNair, Howard and Randolph Regiment, enrolled in the Missouri Militia of the Union Army at Glasgow, Missouri, November 9, 1862 (*War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* Series 2, IV, 697).

[45] Data from Stephen Yerkes McNair, Jr. (299).

Sergeant S. Y. McNair, Post-Office Department, Confederate States of America, was serving in the trenches in Company B, 3d Regiment of Local Defense Troops for the greater part of the last three months. Richmond, Virginia, December 28, 1864 (*War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and the Confederate Armies,* Series 4, III, 972).

[46] Data from Maria F. McNair Clymer (321).

545. Walter McNair died in infancy
546. Emma McNair died in infancy[47]

193. James McNair was born July 2, 1839, and died August 6, 1916. His wife was born March 2, 1841, and died October 11, 1906.

SIXTH GENERATION

199. William Chaloner McNair was born November 21, 1847, and died from pneumonia March 4, 1907. He is buried at Fernwood, Pennsylvania. He married Catharine Everham in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1873. She died December 2, 1878, and is buried at Fernwood, Pennsylvania. Their children are:

547. William Samuel McNair
548. Margaret Elizabeth McNair was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1876, is now dead and is buried at Fernwood, Pennsylvania
549. Catharine Crosby McNair was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1877, died March 27, 1878, and is buried at Fernwood, Pennsylvania

William Chaloner McNair married secondly Sarah Frances Howell December 15, 1881. She was born March 2, ——, and is now dead. William Chaloner McNair and Sarah Frances Howell had issue:

550. Clara Bates McNair
551. Grace Bartlett McNair
552. Lydia Howell McNair was born February 26, 1890, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died October, 1918, from influenza contracted during the epidemic while on duty at Wesley Hospital, Philadelphia. She is buried at Fernwood, Pennsylvania.[48]

200. Anna Hirst McNair was born January 4, 1850, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died March 30, 1902. She was married to James J. Nally, July 3, 1873. Mr. Nally died November 11, 1916. They had one child (adopted):

553. Jessie Nally[49]

[47] Data from Maria F. McNair Clymer (321).
[48] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).
[49] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).

201. Emma Chaloner McNair was born June 22, 1854; she was married to Albert Heston December 16, 1870. Their children:

554. Mattie E. Heston was born December, 1871, and died July 8, 1872

555. Ella M. (?) Heston (later changed to Ella M. Brown) was born June 16, 1873; she was married to William Whitely; residence New Jersey

Emma Chaloner McNair divorced Albert Heston and was married to Charles C. Brown June 22, 1879. She died June 13, 1908. Mr. Brown died November 9, 1918.[50]

204. William James McNair married Loretta ———. He is dead, but several sons survive, on the White Bridge Farm, near Dansville, New York.[51]

205. Edwin Kirk McNair was married and is now dead.[52]

206. Frank Wilkinson McNair was married. No details available.[53]

208. William Sharp McNair, for his services in the World War, was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm and made a commander of the Legion of Honor by the French government, and he received the distinguished service medal from the United States. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club. His wife, Louise Bestor, was the daughter of General Ramsy D. Potts, United States Army.[54]

209. Fred James McNair was born January 29, 1871. He lives at Leadville, Colorado, where he is engaged in the practice of mining engineering. A daughter:

556. Florence Elizabeth McNair was born February 8, 1922.[55]

250. Alice R. McNair was born October 3, 1865, and died August 12, 1899. On October 29, 1891, she was married to Rev. Oscar McMurtrie Voorhees. He was born near Somerville, New

[50] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).

[51] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).

[52] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).

[53] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).

[54] *The National Cyclopedia of American Biography,* Vol. A, p. 379. New York, 1924.

[55] Data from Fred James McNair (209).

Jersey, December 29, 1864, and is descended from Steven Coerte (Van) Voorhees (1600–84) who came from Holland to Flatlands, Long Island, in 1660 and Thomas McMurtrie (died 1788), immigrant. The children, all of whom were born at Three Bridges, New Jersey, are:

414. Helen McMurtrie Voorhees was born November 16, 1892. She was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1915
415. Frances Van Kleek Voorhees was born October 31, 1893
416. Ralph Whitaker Voorhees was born October 25, 1894. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1916; he served during the World War with the Y.M.C.A. at Camp Merritt for eighteen months. He married September 7, 1918, Jane Drake Manners.
417. Marion McNair Voorhees was born May 30, 1897, and died April 10, 1918.

Rev. Oscar McMurtrie Voorhees married secondly on June 25, 1902, Martha Stuart Elmendorf.[56]

282. William Irving McNair was born at Danville, Illinois, May 15, 1868. On June 17, 1897, he married Helen Willard who was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1868. She is descended from Major Simon Willard (1605–76) who came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632; from Daniel Willard (1753–1817), a private soldier in the American Revolution; and from Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut.[57]

285. Grayson Bell McNair died in Denver, Colorado, July 7, 1924. He was a Bible-class teacher.[58]

298. Hamilton B. McNair is a Master Mason and an elder in the Dutch Reformed church. He had an adopted daughter:

557. Florence McNair, deceased[59]

299. Stephen Yerkes McNair, Jr.'s wife, Sarah J. Osgood Nowland, is president of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Her descendants are eligible to the Sons of the Revolution and to

[56] *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy. First Families of America,* I, 873. Edited by F. A. Virkus under direction of A. N. Marquis. Chicago: A. N. Marquis, 1925.

[57] *Ibid.,* p. 710.

[58] Data from Caspar R. Gregory (584).

[59] Data from Stephen Yerkes McNair, Jr. (299).

the Society of Colonial Wars, to the former through John Osgood who was a Minuteman at Lexington, and to the latter through Captain John Osgood of the French and Indian War.[60]

375. Agnes Esther McNair died at Leadville, Colorado, April 27, 1922, from diphtheria.[61]

435. Bertha Viola McNair was married April 10, 1922, to Lee R. Heindel, of Los Angeles, California.[62]

467. Walden Hamilton McNair is a lieutenant colonel, infantry, Officer's Reserve Corps, U.S. Army. He graduated from Colgate University in 1914 and later received a Master of Arts degree from New York University. He was appointed a second lieutenant in November, 1916, and as such was ordered to duty in May, 1917. He was promoted to captain in August, 1917, and major in August, 1918. He served creditably during the war as an organizer and instructor of raw troops, after which he became commandant of cadets at the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School, Brooklyn, New York, where he also taught history. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi, Pi Delta Epsilon and is a thirty-second degree Mason.[63]

468. Samuel Herbert McNair was graduated from Colgate University and served in the World War. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi, Pi Delta Epsilon, and is a Master Mason. On June 28, 1923, he married Alice Rebecca Hoagland, daughter of Dr. Bonn W. Hoagland of Woodbridge, New Jersey.[64]

469. Frederick Hamilton McNair was graduated from Colgate University and is a minister in the Baptist church. He is a member of the Sigma Nu, Pi Delta Epsilon, and Delta Sigma Rho fraternities.[65]

547. William Samuel McNair was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1874. He is the general agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company in Chicago, Illinois. Resi-

[60] Data from Stephen Yerkes McNair, Jr. (299).
[61] Data from Fred J. McNair (209).
[62] Data from George Taylor McNair (267).
[63] Data from Stephen Yerkes McNair, Jr. (299).
[64] Data from Stephen Yerkes McNair, Jr. (299).
[65] Data from Stephen Yerkes McNair, Jr. (299).

dence, Oak Park, Illinois. On September 3, 1902, he married Catharine Elizabeth Green in Morgan Park Methodist Church, Morgan Park, Illinois. Their children are:

558. Franklin Chaloner McNair was born January 1, 1904, in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Yale University in 1926; member Sigma Xi fraternity.
559. Margaret Glenna McNair was born August 21, 1905, in Chicago, Illinois; student at the University of Illinois, class of 1928
560. William Kenneth McNair was born March 9, 1909, in Oak Park, Illinois; student Oak Park High School, class of 1927
561. Howland Bruce McNair was born February 25, 1915, in Oak Park, Illinois[66]

550. Clara Bates McNair was born March 2, 1886. She was married to Claude B. Ousey. They have two daughters and live in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.[67]

551. Grace Bartlett McNair was born April 27, 1887. She was married to Frank W. Burr. They have a son and a daughter and reside in Colwyn, Pennsylvania. The son was killed in an automobile accident.[68]

[66] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).
[67] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).
[68] Data from William Samuel McNair (547).

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS McNAIR AND ELIZABETH McCABE[1]

1. Thomas McNair, according to his son, General Robert McNair, was born in Ireland in 1771 of Scotch Presbyterian parents. He came to the United States in 1791 and was married to Elizabeth McCabe September 26, 1796, by Rev. Dr. Davidson of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Their family was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, near Newville, and were members of the United Presbyterian Church of Big Spring. The original church records were all destroyed when the church burned down in March, 1881.[1a]

The United States Census for 1800 of Dickinson Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, gives the following as the household of Thomas McNair: "1 male and 1 female between 26 and 45 years of age, 1 female over 45, 1 male and 1 female under 10." The records at the courthouse in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, fail to show Thomas McNair as the owner of any real estate in Cumberland County.[2]

In October, 1821, the family moved to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, into the bounds of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Sewickley, of which Rev. Mungo Dick was the preacher. All were members. They remained there ten years, when they moved to Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania. All except James (4) joined the Associate Reformed Presbyterian (now the United Presbyterian) Church under Rev. Isaiah Niblock.

Thomas McNair died on June 12, 1850, but left no will on file

[1] Much of the following information was supplied by William McNair (28).

[1a] Letter from Reverend George M. Reed, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Newville, Pennsylvania, to James B. McNair, dated August 8, 1924.

[2] Letter from Hyman Goldstein, attorney-at-law, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to James B. McNair, dated August 27, 1924.

in Butler County.[3] Elizabeth McCabe McNair died January 25, 1852. Children:

2. Robert McNair
3. Mary McNair was born January 27, 1799
4. James G. McNair
5. Thomas McNair was born March 1, 1803
6. Elizabeth McNair was born January 25, 1805, and died in 1809
7. William Blain McNair was born July 5, 1807, and died in 1862
8. Elenor McNair
9. Eliza Jane McNair
10. Alexander Thompson McNair was born November 23, 1814, and died in 1848

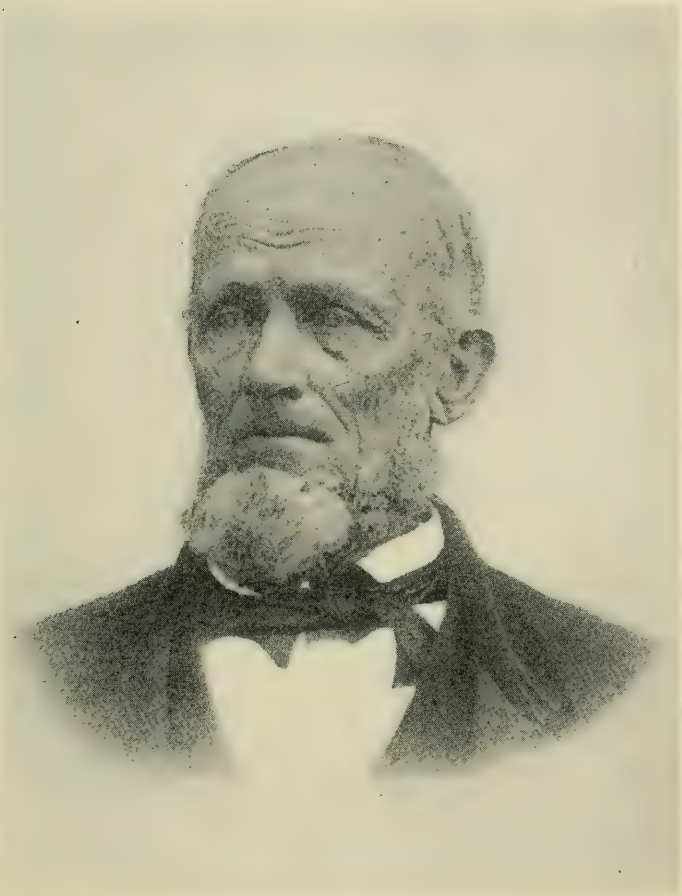
THIRD GENERATION

2. Robert McNair (Thomas [1][1]) was born July 8, 1797, and died in 1886. In 1834 he was elected ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church at Butler, Pennsylvania. In 1835 he was commissioned captain of a cavalry company for seven years, and when his time expired he was commissioned Brigadier General of the Sixteenth Division, First Brigade, of Pennsylvania Militia. The sixteenth division was made up of the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango, and Warren. The commission bears the signature of Governor George Wolf. In 1840 Brigadier General Robert McNair was elected justice of the peace for five years and subsequently for two more similar terms.

On October 13, 1831, he married at Butler Jane Walker Beatty, Rev. I. Niblock officiating. Jane Walker Beatty was born in Butler February 25, 1811, and died there February 11, 1852. She was the daughter of William Beatty.

William Beatty was for many years one of the prominent characters of Butler, Burrough, and Butler County. He was born near Stewartstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1787 and emigrated to America in 1807. In 1812 he was an officer in one of the Butler companies, which marched out to aid in defending the frontier. He became very popular and both won and was worthy of popular esteem. He was frequently honored with election to public office of high station. Three times he was sent to the legislature while the counties of Allegheny and Butler formed

[3] Letter from Dean D. Thompson, clerk of courts, Butler, Pennsylvania, to James B. McNair, dated August 1, 1924.



ROBERT McNAIR (1797–1886)

a representative district and he faithfully discharged the duties intrusted to him by the people. Previous to this, he was elected Sheriff and subsequently represented the congressional district of which Butler is a part for four years in the Congress of the United States. It is said that in every public place he filled he commanded the unwavering and hearty support of the people whose suffrages he received and discharged every duty with unswerving faithfulness. He was a man of uncommon ability as well as of exalted moral character and was noted for his energy and integrity. For many years his business was tavern or hotel keeping which he followed in Butler Burrough, but his later years were spent upon the farm in the old township of North Butler. He died there April 2nd, 1851, aged sixty-four years.

The writer of an obituary notice pays this high tribute to William Beatty:

His probity, uprightness of conduct and high noble and dignified character as a man had endeared him to all, while his unceasing efforts to advance the prosperity of the county . . . . his untiring industry and business capacity, induced at all times a firm reliance upon his sound, discriminating judgment. He had no enemies.[4]

The children of General Robert McNair and Jane Walker Beatty are:

11. William McNair
12. Ann Elizabeth McNair was born November 28, 1834
13. Thomas Benton McNair
14. John Beatty McNair was born May 13, 1840
15. Matilda Ellen McNair was born November 15, 1842
16. Robert Alexander McNair
17. Lyda Jane McNair

4. James G. McNair (Thomas [1][1]) was born May 7, 1801, and died in 1867. He married Mary Krider. Children:

18. James A. McNair, a physician
19. Joseph Morgan McNair
20. Thomas Shannon McNair
21. Jane McNair
22. Elinor McNair

[4] *History of Butler County, Pennsylvania,* p. 176. Chicago: Waterman, Watkins & Company, 1833.

8. Elenor McNair (Thomas [1][1]) was born April 1, 1809. She was married to ——— Bryson. Children:

23. Mrs. Lyda Bryson Geiger of New Castle, Pennsylvania
24. Mrs. Ella Bryson Kratz of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

9. Eliza Jane McNair (Thomas [1][1]) was born December 27, 1811, and was married to Thomas Berry. They had no children of their own, but adopted Benjamin Graham (25).

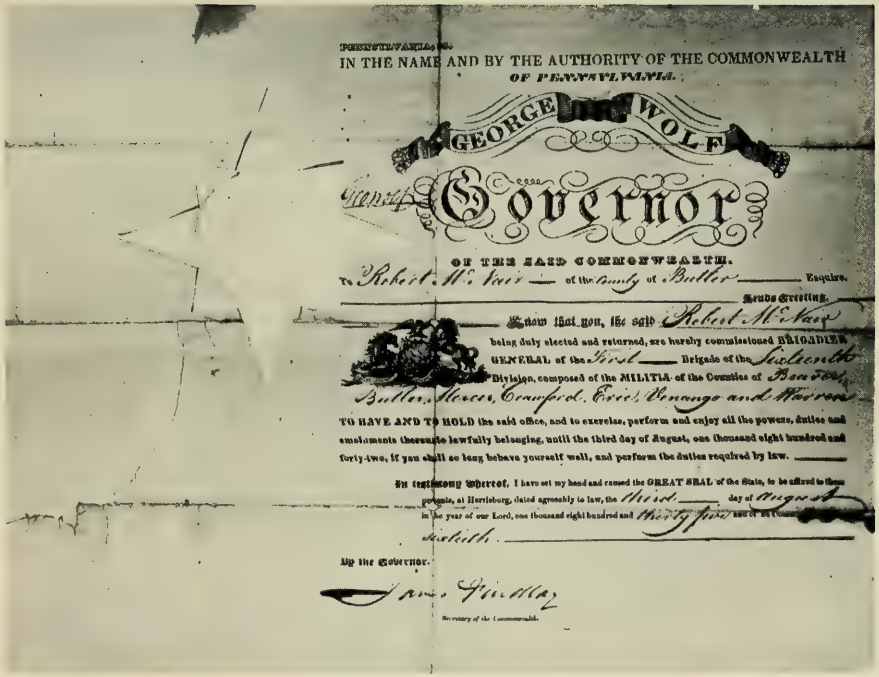
FOURTH GENERATION

11. William McNair (Robert [2][2] Thomas [1][1]), was born in Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1832. He graduated at the office of General John N. Purviance and was admitted to the bar in 1856. During his studies he taught school about two years and was engaged in civil engineering on the projected Northwestern railroad about one year. He began the practice of law in Wisconsin, removed to New York City, and, after practicing law there for one year, located in Oil City, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1865. He resided in Oil City during the rest of his life with the exception of 1890, when he practiced in New York City. He was a member of the bar of New York; of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the Supreme Court of the United States. In politics he was a Democrat and, although often a delegate to the state conventions and offered legislative and congressional nominations, was never a candidate for office except in 1888. In that year he received the nomination for president judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania but was defeated for office by Charles E. Taylor, Republican.[5]

He married Mary Backus of Coxsackie, New York, and died March 2, 1901. His wife died in 1889. They had issue:

26. Minnie McNair, born August 14, 1862, died July 18, 1870
27. Henrietta McNair, born 1866, died March 4, 1881
28. William McNair

[5] Newspaper clipping, 1901. Also *Historical Sketches of Franklin County, Pennsylvania,* p. 65. By J. H. McCauley, Butler County, Pennsylvania, 1878, and *History of Venango County, Pennsylvania,* p. 877.



PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE WOLF

Governor

OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

To Robert McNair of the County of Butler Esquire, Greeting.

Know that you, the said Robert McNair being duly elected and returned, are hereby commissioned BRIGADIER GENERAL of the First Brigade of the Sixteenth Division, composed of the MILITIA of the Counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office, and to exercise, perform and enjoy all the powers, duties and emoluments thereunto lawfully belonging, until the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, if you shall so long behave yourself well, and perform the duties required by law.

In testimony Whereof, I have set my hand and caused the GREAT SEAL of the State, to be affixed to these presents, at Harrisburg, dated agreeably to law, the third day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and Ninety four and of the Commonwealth the sixtieth.

By the Governor.

James Pollock

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMISSION OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT McNAIR

13. Thomas Benton McNair (Robert [2][2] Thomas [1][1]), was born March 17, 1837. To serve in the Civil War he enlisted as a hospital steward in the Eighth Wisconsin Battery in 1861 and served in that capacity until his captain was killed in the battle of Stone River. As a result McNair was appointed first lieutenant and commanded the battery for about three years.[6] He died November 27, 1872, survived by:

29. Robert McNair of Scottsdale, Pennsylvania

16. Robert Alexander McNair (Robert [2][2] Thomas [1][1]), was born September 26, 1845. He enlisted at Evans City, Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1861, in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. As a consequence he was in all of McClelland's battles in front of Richmond, Virginia, and was taken prisoner at Gain's Mills June 27, 1862, and served forty-five days in Libby and Bell Island Prison. He served with General Pope in the battle of Bull Run, where he was badly wounded, losing some of the tendons in his neck.

On October 13, 1877, he landed in Olympia, Washington, having come from the old Harmonite town in Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he had practiced dentistry. Seven years before he arrived in Washington, i.e., October, 1870, he married Rebecca A. Berry, who was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. They have issue:

30. Jane Beatty McNair

17. Lyda Jane McNair (Robert [2][2] Thomas [1][1]), was born September 29, 1850, and married John C. Welch in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1871. They have issue:

31. William McNair Welch
32. Herbert McNair Welch
33. A daughter, deceased
34. A son, deceased

19. Joseph Morgan McNair (James G. [4][2] Thomas [1][1]), was born in Virginia June 27, 1827. He attended school at Butler, Pennsylvania, until he was sixteen years of age and then learned

[6] Letter from Robert Alexander McNair (16) to James B. McNair, dated February 19, 1925, at Olympia, Washington.

the tailor's trade, which he followed at Butler and at New Castle, Pennsylvania, until 1875, being twelve years in the latter place. In 1875 he accepted the position of Grand Recorder of the American Order of United Workmen which he held until 1889 or later. He was a Freemason, a member of Select Knights, Royal Arcanum, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Sovereigns of Industry.

Mr. McNair married May 3, 1851, Martha Spencer, who was born in Wales of English parents, Charles and Mary (Jones) Spencer. Her father died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, six weeks after arriving from Wales. Mr. and Mrs. McNair were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.[7] They had issue:

35. Mary Adrienne McNair
36. Gertrude Spencer McNair
37. James Alexander McNair
38. Thomas Charles McNair
39. Addie Louise McNair
40. Alice Flora McNair

20. Thomas Shannon McNair (James G. [4]^{2} Thomas [1]^{1}), was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, August 17, ———, and married in Meadeville, Pennsylvania, Sara Jane Brewster. He died at Butler, Pennsylvania, November 12, ———. They had issue:

41. Edwin McNair
42. Mary Louise McNair
43. Sara Isabelle McNair
44. Bessie McNair
45. Kathleen McNair
46. Jean McNair
47. Grove D. McNair, adopted

FIFTH GENERATION

28. William McNair (William [11]^{3} Robert [2]^{2} Thomas [1]^{1}), was born at Oil City, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1867. He graduated from Allegheny College with an A.B. degree in 1889 and

[7] *History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania,* p. 598. By A. Warner & Company, publishers, Chicago, 1889.

WILLIAM McNAIR (1832–1901)

received an A.M. degree from Columbia College of Law in 1892. He is a member of the New York Bar and resides in New York City. In 1914 he married Elvira Brokaw, daughter of Isaac Vail Brokaw and Elvira Gould. She is a great-great granddaughter of Captain Timothy Tuttle of the Revolutionary Army. Child:

48. Elvira McNair, Mrs. McNair's daughter by a former husband, was adopted by Mr. McNair (no other issue), who divorced June 16, 1925, Reginald L. Hutchinson, member of a prominent Philadelphia family, former Yale football player and an officer in the Naval Air Service during the World War. On August 12, 1925, she was married to William S. Fairchild, son of Samuel W. Fairchild of New York City.

30. Jane Beatty McNair (Robert Alexander [16]^{3} Robert [2]^{2} Thomas [1]^{1}), was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, and was married in Thurston County, Washington to ——— Whitney. They have issue:

49. Robert McNair Whitney was born in Olympia, Washington, July 16, 1890
50. Ruth C. Whitney was born in Olympia, Washington, in 1892, and was married to ——— Riley
51. Flora N. Whitney was born in Olympia, Washington, January 1, 1894, and was married to ——— Marshner

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS McNAIR AND ANN WALLACE AND MARY STRAIN[1]

1. THOMAS McNAIR was born in Donaghmore Parish, County Donegal, Ireland. In regard to this the following is of interest, "There are a number of very old gravestones in the burial ground (Donaghmore Parish), but most of the oldest are either undecipherable or quite covered up."[2]

SECOND GENERATION

5. WILLIAM McNAIR was born May 24, 1780.

THIRD GENERATION

15. MARGARET McNAIR was born April 8, 1830, near Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. She died in Piqua, Ohio, December 8, 1897. On December 31, 1862, in Piqua, Ohio, she was married to William Henry Kendall. He was born January 9, 1835, in Piqua, Ohio, and died there August 9, 1897. He lived near Piqua and was engaged in farming, dairying and stock raising. Children:

33. Charles Anderson Kendall was born near Piqua, Ohio, December 18, 1863; he married October 23, 1890, at Springfield, Ohio
34. James Mack Kendall
35. George Franklin Kendall
36. Alverdie Kendall was born near Piqua, Ohio, August 28, 1869, and died near Piqua, February 10, 1870

27. THOMAS SPEER McNAIR should not be credited with the invention of replaceable tips for surveying rods as these were in-

[1] The following consists of corrections and additional data to that contained in James B. McNair, *McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies,* pp. 251–74. The Kendall data has been supplied by Forrest L. Kendall.

All bibliographical references have been supplied by James B. McNair from books in the Newberry Library, Chicago, the University of Chicago Libraries, or the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

[2] *Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland,* IV (1898–1900), 20. Printed by the University Press, Dublin, Ireland.

vented by his brother, James Sharon McNair. Thomas Speer McNair's wife, Mary Stevens, was a descendant of the Birtley family of County Durham, England. To this family belongs John de Birtley, Lord of the Manors of Birtley and Axsheles, who died in 1343 seized of lands in Pelowe, etc. Reference to this family may be found in the following citations:

Foster's Pedigrees Recorded at the Visitations of the County Palatine of Durham (1887), pp. 144–45; Johnston's *Place-names of England and Wales* (1915), p. 150; Hardy's *Registrum palatinum dunelmense 1314–1316* (1878), IV, 304, 338, 351, 356, 382; Hutchinson's *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, 1785–1794,* II, 519, 520; Surtees' *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* (1816–1840), II, 189; *Encyclopedia Americana* (1919), XXII, 549; Page's *Victoria History of the County of Durham* (1905), I, 335, (1907), II, 105; Surtees' *Society* (1837), VI, xxvii, xlix, lxxxiv, lxxxvi, lxxxviii, lxxxix, xc, xcii, xciii, cxxxvii, 92; (1841), XIII (II), 117; (1857), XXXII, 77, 82, 83, 108, 123, 150; (1871), LVIII (II), 110, 116, 148, 161, 179, 197, 202; (1886), LXXXII (II), 13, 20, 28, 36, 66, 67, 70, 78; (1898), I, 9, 11, 15, 69, 72, 143, 177, 372, 465, 509, 556, 565; (1916) CXXVII (II), 117, 225.

31. James Sharon McNair invented replaceable tips for surveying rods. He died from apoplexy.

48. William Righter McNair married Mamie Lee Bryant.

49. Jane (Jean) Ferguson McNair is at present (1928) a supervising nurse in the Los Angeles City Public Health Department.

53. Rebecca Sharon MacNair has been head of the Order Department of the Los Angeles County Free Library since 1925.[2a]

FOURTH GENERATION

34. James Mack Kendall was born October 10, 1866, near Piqua, Ohio. He lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and is engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil with the Sherwin-Williams Company. On April 20, 1892, he married Flora Jane Murphy at Bradford,

[2a] *Books and Notes of the Los Angeles Free Library,* II, No. 1, October, 1927, 14.

Ohio. She was born October 30, 1868, at Versailles, Ohio. Children:

79. Forrest Lee Kendall was born March 13, 1893, near Piqua, Ohio, married at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4, 1918. He is a salesman for the A. Teachout Company, Cleveland. He graduated from high school and attended Adelbert College, Western Reserve University.
80. Otis Russell Kendall was born June 7, 1894, near Piqua, Ohio, and was married in Cleveland, Ohio, and lives at 240 Sheffield Street, Massillon, Ohio. He is employed in a steel mill.
81. Helen Alverdie Kendall was born February 14, 1896, near Piqua, Ohio
82. Harry William Kendall was born February 27, 1897, near Piqua, Ohio, and died February 28, 1897, near Piqua
83. Ethel Irene Kendall was born November 8, 1902, at Cleveland, Ohio
84. William Calvin Kendall was born October 5, 1907, at Cleveland, Ohio
85. Lettie Larne Kendall was born September 23, 1909, at Cleveland, Ohio

35. George Franklin Kendall was born near Piqua, Ohio, January 1, 1871. He resides near Piqua and is engaged in farming and stock raising. On May 9, 1907, at Troy, Ohio, he married Sarah Elizabeth Maxwell. Child:

86. Martha Leona Kendall born December 14, 1911, at Troy, Ohio, and died there January 23, 1912

43. Thomas McNair Righter died from apoplexy.

65. Thomas McNair Righter, Jr., married Frances Downer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cutler Belknap Downer, on September 7, 1928, in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts

51. Donald Wallace MacNair demitted to Friendship Lodge No. 210 F. and A. M., San Jose, California; demitted to Yount Lodge No. 12 F. and A. M., Napa, California; demitted to Fraternity Lodge No. 399 F. and A. M. San Jose, California. He was state dairy inspector for California, April, 1918, to January, 1922; state market milk inspector for California January, 1922, to April, 1922; represented Garcia and Maggim Company of San

Francisco, dried fruit buyers and packers for the Santa Clara Valley, California, from April, 1922, to December, 1922; chief milk and dairy inspector for the city of San Jose, December, 1922, to date. Mrs. MacNair is the daughter of Rev. Jacob S. Moser.

69. Mary Elizabeth Virginia MacNair graduated from the San Jose High School June 16, 1927

70. Thomas Kocher MacNair graduated from the San Jose High School, February 2, 1928

52. Mary Stevens McNair's husband, Nevin Elwell Funk, is forty-seven years old (1928), a native of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Bloomsburg State Normal School and Lehigh University. After serving with the New York Central Railroad, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, and as a teacher in the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, he entered the service of the Philadelphia Electric Company in 1907. Beginning as a sub-assistant foreman, he was promoted rapidly and in 1926 was made assistant to the chief engineer. In 1928 he was appointed successor to Dr. William C. L. Eglin, deceased chief engineer. Mr. Funk aided in the planning and operation of three large generating stations, as well as the hydro-electric plant now (1928) being constructed at Conowingo.

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Electric Light Association, American Society for Testing Materials, American Mathematical Society, Franklin Institute, Engineers' Club, University Club, Penn Athletic Club, and the Lehigh University Club of Philadelphia.[3]

54. James Birtley McNair was a graduate student at the University of Chicago from October 1, 1922, to September 4, 1925.

On February 13, 1925, he began work in the Botany Department of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, as an associate[4] working eight days per month. He has been assistant cura-

[3] *Philadelphia Inquirer,* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1928.

[4] *General Guide, Field Museum of Natural History, 1926,* p. 4; *Botanical Leaflet No. 12,* 1926; *Botanical Series,* Vol. VI, No. 1, August 19, 1926; *Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1925. Field Museum of Natural History,* January, 1926, pp. 403, 419, 442, 444.

tor in Economic Botany from December 31, 1926, to date.[5] He was elected a member of the California Society Sons of the Revolution February, 1924; Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812 in 1926.

The additional publications of Mr. McNair are:

Rhus Dermatitis, Its Pathology and Chemotherapy (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1923; pp. 298); "Hereditary Immunity to Rhus Dermatitis," *Medical Journal and Record,* CXIX (June 4, 1924), pp. cxxix–cxxxi. "Dermatitis from Dichloramine—M" (with Andrew M. Neff), *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.,* LXXXIV (January, 1925), 166–67. "Hereditary Tendency to Herpes Facialis and Urticaria," *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.,* LXXXIV (July 4, 1925), 35. *The Taxonomy of Poison Ivy,* "Botanical Series," Field Museum of Natural History, IV (March 14, 1925), 55–76. "Geographical Distribution in North America of Poison Ivy (Rhus Toxicodendron), and Allies," *Amer. Jour. of Botany,* XII (June, 1925), 338–50. "Geographical Distribution of Poison Sumac (Rhus Vernix L.) in North America," *Amer. Jour. of Botany,* XII (July, 1925), 393–47. "Ivy Poisoning; Its Treatment and Prevention," *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.,* LXXXV (August 8, 1925), 456. *Poison Ivy,* "Botanical Leaflets," Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, No. 12, April 27, 1926. *Citrus Products,* Part I, "Botanical Series," Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, August 19, 1926, pp. 1–212. *Sugar and Sugar-Making,* "Botanical Leaflets," Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, No. 13, October 11, 1927. *Citrus Products,* Part II, "Botanical Series," Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, November 14, 1927, pp. 213–392.

Captain McNair was ordered to active duty to Camp Custer, Michigan, for training July 31, 1927, to August 13, 1927; July 15, 1928, to July 28, 1928.[6] He was promoted to Major in the Chemical Warfare Reserve Corps August 15, 1928.

From 1917 to 1918 and from January, 1927, to date he was a member of the American Chemical Society; from June 28, 1919, to

[5] *Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1926. Field Museum of Natural History,* January, 1927, pp. 8, 16, (24, 29–30, 41–45, 84–89); *ibid.,* January, 1928, pp. 182, 205, 254–55, 268–72; *Botanical Leaflet,* No. 13, 1927; *Botanical Series,* Vol. VI, No. 2, November 14, 1927; *Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1927.*

[6] *Chemical Warfare,* Vol. XIV (October 15, 1928), No. 10, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland.

December 31, 1924, an associate member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. On April 26, 1923, he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A complete divorce was granted James B. McNair January 2, 1924, in the Superior Court of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois.

74. John Wilson McNair graduated from South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1924; graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June, 1928, and is working at the Ship Building and Dry Docks Company, Newport News, Virginia.

75. Mary McNair graduated from South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June, 1925.

76. Davidena McNair graduated from South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1927.

77. George Becker McNair graduated from the South Hills High School, Pittsburgh, February, 1929.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM McNAIR AND MARY ———[1]

1. WILLIAM McNAIR was born in Scotland and died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. He married Mary ———. Their child was:

2. Henry McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. HENRY McNAIR (William [1][1]) was born in Lewistown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and died in Middletown, Pennsylvania, in 1888. He was engaged in a general mercantile business and was also a lumber dealer. During the Civil War Henry McNair and Donald Cameron (son of Honorable Simon Cameron, U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania) conducted a general store in an old stone building which is still standing along the canal in Middletown. He was a Democrat in political views, but cherished strong independent proclivities. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church. Henry McNair married in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, Susanna Rewalt, a native of Lebanon County. She was a member of the Lutheran church. She died in 1871. They had three children:

3. Alvin McNair
4. William McNair lived in Middletown; he married Katherine Klein. They have no children.
5. Ellen McNair died unmarried in 1893

THIRD GENERATION

3. ALVIN McNAIR (Henry [2][2] William [1][1]) was born August 31, 1843 (or June 21, 1843) in Middletown, Dauphin County. He was reared at Middletown and received his education in the public school. He learned the painting trade and followed that occupation for some years. In 1873 he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued one year and then, in 1874, took

[1] Data obtained from *Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania,* p. 834, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 1896; *The Patriot* (newspaper), Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1918; correspondence between William N. McNair (page 293) and James B. McNair.

up the real estate business and improved several properties. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Regiment, U.S. Cavalry, in which he served as a non-commissioned officer for three years. He was wounded at the skirmish at Slatersville, after the battle of Williamsville. His regiment was with the Army of the Potomac and took part in the operations and battles of that body of soldiers. Mr. McNair was a stockholder in the Middletown National Bank. In political views he was a Democrat and served as a member of the borough council for three years.

Mr. McNair was married twice. His first wife was Maria L. Swartz, daughter of Rev. S. L. Swartz. Their children were:

6. Ella McNair
7. Mary McNair died unmarried
8. Wiliam N. McNair

Alvin McNair married secondly Ella Melborn, daughter of Oliver P. Melborn. Mr. Melborn was an engineer at the American Tube Works at Middletown and was killed by an accident. Mr. McNair attended the Lutheran church and his family attended the Methodist Episcopal. He died suddenly from heart failure September 30, 1918. The children of Alvin McNair and Ella Melborn were:

9. Claude M. McNair
10. Ethel May McNair
11. Harold Vane McNair
12. Donald McNair
13. Ruth McNair
14. Jean McNair

FOURTH GENERATION

6. Ella McNair (Alvin [3][3] Henry [2][2] William [1][1]) was married to Roy Bosner. They reside in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They have two daughters:

15. Catharine Bosner
16. Miriam Bosner was married to William Hurlbut

8. William N. McNair (Alvin [3][3] Henry [2][2] William [1][1]) was born in Middletown, October 5, 1880. On April 14, 1914, he married in Pittsburgh Helen E. Seip. She was born in

Pittsburgh July 6, 1887. Mr. McNair served in the World War in France with the 319th Infantry. He is an attorney-at-law in Pittsburgh. Their children are:

17. Helen S. McNair was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1918
18. Betty Hamilton McNair was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1924

14. JEAN MCNAIR (Alvin [3]^{3} Henry [2]^{2} William [1]^{1}) was married to Horace Schupe. Their children are:

19. Kay McNair Schupe
20. Jean Audry Schupe

FIFTH GENERATION

15. CATHARINE BOSNER (Ella [6]^{4} Alvin [3]^{3} Henry [2]^{2} William [1]^{1}) was married to Garrett Becker. Their children are:

21. Jonella Becker
22. Margaret Becker

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNEAR AND CATHERINE FRAZIER

1. JOHN MCNEAR was born in 1783 in Donegal, Ireland. He was a shoemaker by trade. When he was nineteen, he came to America, sailing from Liverpool, a voyage which took six weeks. He landed in Philadelphia about 1801. He went first to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade. In journeying from place to place in pursuit of work, he came to Lycoming County, and there married Catherine Frazier, of Scotch-Irish descent. John McNear subsequently removed to Reedsville, Mifflin County, and then to McVeytown; at both places he worked at his trade. In 1830 he went to Wayne Township, where he lived the rest of his life, and died there in 1865. His wife died in 1854. Mr. McNear was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Newton-Hamilton. He was a Democrat. There were seven children, three of whom died in infancy. The four living are:

2. Isabella McNear was married to Samuel Harvey
3. James McNear
4. Catherine McNear was married to Samuel Murfin
5. William McNear

[1] Data from *Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of the Juneata Valley,* etc., p. 538. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: J. M. Runk & Co., 1897.

McNAIRS OF TENNESSEE

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES McNAIR AND ——[1]

1. James McNair was an Englishman and a pioneer of east Tennessee, a soldier in the Revolutionary War and for many years a Freemason. He married a woman of Welsh extraction. His wife was an excellent shot with a rifle. On one occasion during the absence of her husband, she heard their dogs barking at some little distance from the house, and started out to learn the trouble. She soon discovered that they had treed a large bear. She returned to the house for her gun, and very soon the bear fell a victim of her marksmanship. After skinning the animal without assistance she made meat of the bruin.

Mr. McNair returned home one night, after quite a protracted absence, to find that his horses had been stolen by Indians. Early the next morning he started in pursuit, and after following their trail for three days, he came upon them in camp, the horses grazing some little distance away. He succeeded in catching his bell-mare, muffled the bell, and led her a short distance away, then returned for vengeance. He managed to get his rifle in range of two Indians, fired, and brought them both to the ground; the others fled, after which he captured the rest of his horses and returned home with them.

There was at least one child:

2. John McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. John McNair (James [1][1]) was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, July, 1784. John McNair became a well-to-do farmer, generous in the use of his means, and proverbially kind hearted and liberal in his views. During the War of 1812 he was a captain in the army and served as an officer also in some of the Indian wars; later he became a colonel of militia. During the war with the Creek Indians he acted in the perilous capacity of spy.

[1] Data from *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region,* p. 297. Chicago: Goodspeed Bros., 1894.

On July 12, 1821, he married in Knox County, Tennessee, Mary Ann Sheretz, who was born February 5, 1803, in Sullivan County, Tennessee. Her father, Coonrod Sheretz, was a German and one of the early settlers and farmers of east Tennessee. He died in Knox County leaving a large family.

John McNair and his wife removed from Knox County to the Cherokee Nation, now Bradley County, Tennessee, and in 1851 moved to Union County, Illinois. John McNair died there in 1852. His widow and children went to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where she died May 9, 1894. They had issue:

3. Myra McNair, who was married to Alfred Davis, of Bradley County, Tennessee
4. James Claiborne McNair
5. Martha M. McNair was married to William Manse. She died in Searcy County, Arkansas.
6. John W. McNair, of Fulton County, Missouri. He was a soldier in both the Mexican and Civil Wars.
7. Price McNair died in boyhood in Tennessee
8. Hepzebah McNair was married to James Carter, of Missouri
9. Delilah McNair was married to George Elam and resided in Kansas
10. David H. McNair was a Confederate soldier and was killed during the war
11. Harriet McNair was married to John Manes. She died in Boone County, Missouri
12. Nicholas N. McNair was a member of an Arkansas regiment of the Confederate States and was killed in battle at Chickamauga
13. Lee Bruce McNair served in the Confederate Army four years, and was in many engagements
14. Josiah McNair died in Missouri soon after the war. He was first in the Confederate Army, but was captured by the Federals and afterward joined the northern forces.
15. Irena McNair made her home with her mother and was blind for twenty-five years or more
16. McMinnless McNair resided in Searcy County, Arkansas

THIRD GENERATION

4. James Claiborne McNair (John [2][2] James [1][1]) was born in Knox County, Tennessee, August 24, 1822. His early days

were spent on the farm and he received but little schooling. In November, 1847, he joined Company C, Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry and started for Mexico, going down the Tennessee River on a flatboat. At Mussel Shoals the boats collided and the men, seeing their danger, jumped into the river for safety. As a result one man was killed, one man drowned, and nothing more was ever seen of the boats. The rest of the men made their way on foot to below Florence, where they took passage on board a boat bound for Vera Cruz, which place they finally reached. Mr. McNair was in but one engagement, and that was with guerrillas. At the end of about nine months he was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, after which he returned home.

On September 14, 1848, he married Harriet, daughter of George and Malinda Manes. Mr. and Mrs. Manes were natives of Tennessee and came to Searcy County, Arkansas, in 1851. Mr. Manes died in 1852 and his wife in 1864. He was a well-to-do farmer and both he and his wife were Methodists. Harriet Manes was born in Rhea County, Tennessee, August 24, 1832.

March 26, 1866, James McNair came by wagon to Searcy County, Arkansas, the journey occupying two months. He located on a 240-acre farm on which few improvements had been made. He made this his home with the exception of two months during the Civil War which were spent in Greene County, Missouri. Politically he was first a Whig, and then a Republican, and voted for every Republican candidate for president since the time of Henry Clay in 1844. He was a Union man during the Civil War but took no part in the struggle. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church. Mr. McNair was active in church work since he was twenty-six years old, and held some office in his church for a great many years. He was a school director, justice of the peace, and overseer of roads. When the Civil War broke out he was ordered to the county seat to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. Instead of obeying the command he resigned his local offices and took refuge in the mountains. In 1864 he went to Missouri and on May 1, 1866, returned home, where he earned the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

James Claiborne McNair and Harriet McNair had issue:

17. Martha Delilah McNair was married to B. F. Henley
18. Polly Ann McNair was married to Napoleon Rainbolt
19. Price Marion McDonald McNair died during the Civil War at about the age of thirteen years
20. Thela McNair was married to L. Q. Thompson, of California
21. William Asbury McNair
22. John McNair died in Missouri
23. Harriet Susan McNair was married to Clinton Pruitt
24. Sarah Hepzebah McNair died unmarried previous to 1894
25. James C. W. McNair died unmarried previous to 1894
26. Ida Jane McNair was married to Dr. William Rogers, of Texas
27. John F. McNair
28. David Bruce McNair
29. Clementine McNair died in infancy
30. One child who died unnamed

McNAIRS OF VIRGINIA

DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL McNAIR AND HANNAH ———[1]

1. DANIEL McNAIR was probably a native of Northern Ireland or the descendant of a native of Northern Ireland for the spelling McAnare, McEnaire, and McAnaire as it occurs in the old records was known to occur in Northern Ireland but not in Scotland. It is likely also that he or his ancestor landed in Philadelphia and went to Augusta County, Virginia, for such was the path of migration of many of the settlers of this region.

He was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, previous to June 10, 1740, for on that date he patented 400 acres of land.[1a] In 1742 his name appears as a private on the muster roll of Captain John Smith's company of Augusta County.[2] On August 20, 1746, he was a captain.[3]

A partial list of his land transactions is as follows: June 10, 1740, patented 400 acres;[4] December 31, 1745, 400 acres on a branch of the James River called Burden's Creek to James Trimble;[5] September 20, 1748, patented 23 acres which he sold August 27, 1751;[6] December 9, 1748, he obtained 100 acres on Jenning's Branch;[7] November 17, 1752, sold 115 acres to Alexander Gibson located on the Middle River of Shanadore;[8] November 23, 1753, James Patton deeded to him 390 acres on a branch of Wood's River;[9] May 29, 1756, he deeded 147 acres (part of his 400 acres of 1740) to James Sayers.[10]

Records show that in February, 1749, Daniel McNair was a miller.[11]

[1] All bibliographical references have been supplied by James B. McNair.

[1a] Lymen Chalkley, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia,* III, 344. Extracted from the original court records of Augusta County, 1745–1800.

[2] *Ibid.,* II, 508.

[3] *Ibid.,* I, 21.

[4] *Ibid.,* III, 344.

[5] *Ibid.,* III, 252.

[6] *Ibid.,* III, 297.

[7] *Ibid.,* II, 381.

[8] *Ibid.,* III, 308.

[9] *Ibid.,* III, 319.

[10] *Ibid.,* III, 344.

[11] *Ibid.,* I, 300.

He was probably married to Hannah (surname unknown) about February, 1745, as this is the first time that her name appears jointly with his in acknowledging deeds.[12]

Captain McNair died previous to July 19, 1791, for on that date his son David was made administrator of his estate.[13] It is probable that there was a daughter, Hannah McNair, for a James Trimble married a Hannah McNair and it is known that on December 31, 1745, Daniel McNair gave £22, 10*s* to James Trimble (surveyor) and 400 acres of land on a branch of the James River called Burden's Creek. Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee, is a descendant of Francis Logan and Hannah Trimble, only child of James Trimble and Hannah McNair.[14] The only known offspring is:

2. David McNair

SECOND GENERATION

2. David McNair (Daniel [1][1]) married November 6 or 8, 1786, Elizabeth Allen, daughter of James Allen and Mary, his wife.[15] By the will of her father Elizabeth Allen McNair received 5 shillings April 28, 1788.[16] David McNair died in 1805 in Augusta, Virginia, intestate, survived by his widow and nine children:[17]

3. James McNair was probably a lieutenant in the army on or before May 5, 1827[18]
4. David McNair
5. John McNair
6. William McNair
7. Ward McNair
8. Margaret (Polly) McNair
9. Elizabeth (Betsy) McNair
10. Martha McNair
11. Hannah McNair was married to J. Burgess[19]

[12] *Ibid.*, I, 14; III, 252.

[13] *Ibid.*, I, 266.

[14] *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia,* III, 252; and letter from Mrs. J. H. Wilson, dated January 12, 1926, to James B. McNair.

[15] *Ibid.*, II, 283, 349.

[16] *Ibid.*, III, 196.

[17] *Ibid.*, II, 239. [18] *Ibid.*, II, 481. [19] *Ibid.*, II, 239.

THIRD GENERATION

4. David McNair (David [2][2] Daniel [1][1]) married Delilah Vann, daughter of Chief David Vann, a Cherokee Indian chief of Springs Place, Georgia. Both David McNair and his wife are buried near Benton in Polk County, Tennessee. He died August 15, 1836, and she died November 31, 1838.[20]

The McNair residence is the only brick dwelling to be built for and occupied by a Cherokee in Polk County. This old house is about 3 miles from the old fort, and within 15 feet of the federal road. On the opposite side of the federal road and about 20 feet from the road are the graves of McNair and his wife. The graves are in a rectangular stone inclosure. The inscriptions on the gravestones read:

> David and Delilah McNair departed this life, the former on the 15th of August, 1836, the latter on the 31st of November, 1838. Their children being natives of the Cherokee Nation, and having to go with their people to the West, leave this monument not only to tell of their regard for their parents, but to guard their sacred ashes from the unhallowed intrusion of the white man.

The three-story brick dwelling of David McNair is imposing in appearance and elaborate in design. The brick work was done by Robert Howell, in 1820, who also constructed the Vann residence at Spring Place, Georgia. The McNair house and lands have passed through the hands of several parties since the death of their first owners. The window casings here and there are beginning to rot and some of the window panes have been allowed to fall out. At one time the house and lands were owned by Thomas Calloway, who was president of the old East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. A part of the lands are now owned by the Conasauga Lumber Company, and part of the interior of the house, especially the beautiful and artistic mantelpieces, have been removed and placed in the residence of the president of the lumber company.

Each spring for many years and occasionally now, some of the descendants of the McNairs return to the old hunting grounds to

[20] *Chattanooga News,* Chattanooga, Tennessee. Friday, November 3, 1922.

spend a week or so in hunting in the mountains and fishing in the Conasauga and Jack rivers near the old home.

Two granddaughters of David McNair, Mrs. W. B. Wiley and Mrs. J. W. McSpadden, live in Talequah, Oklahoma.[21]

9. Elizabeth McNair (David [2][2] Daniel [1][1]) was born March 31, 1785.[3] She was married first to John Anderson, son of Captain John Anderson, of Virginia, who saw service in the Revolutionary War. David McNair and John Anderson were executors of William Anderson's estate.[22] John Anderson and Elizabeth McNair had issue:[23]

12. Josiah McNair Anderson who served in Congress

Elizabeth McNair married thirdly James Lloyd. They had issue among others:

13. Roland Peterson Lloyd

FOURTH GENERATION

13. Roland Peterson Lloyd (Elizabeth McNair [9][3] David [2][2] Daniel [1][1]) was born October 1, 1826, in Pikeville, Bledsoe County, Tennessee.[22] He was a farmer and held positions of public trust, was county judge and a member of both houses of the Tennessee legislature. On November 18, 1847, he married in Pikeville, Tennessee, Malinda Margaret Hensinger, who was born November 25, 1825, in Washington, Rea County, Tennessee. Mr. Lloyd died in Pikeville February 28, 1889, and his wife died in the same place May 11, 1911.

They have the following children living:

14. William Skillien Lloyd of Pikeville, Tennessee
15. Josiah Anderson Lloyd, 6255 Belmont Avenue, Dallas, Texas
16. Jane Lloyd who was married to Lafayette W. Bates and resides in St. Elmo, Tennessee

[21] Letter from Mrs. Jane Lloyd Bates dated April 15, 1927, to James B. McNair.

[22] *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement,* III, 203.

[23] *Ibid.*

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD T. McNEER AND AMANDA J. PENCE[1]

1. Richard T. McNeer was born April 16, 1825, in Virginia (now a part of West Virginia). His father was a Virginian of Scotch descent. He served in the legislature from Monroe County, West Virginia, 1789–80, and later was sheriff of that county. His wife was Amanda J. Pence, born in Monroe County, September 6, 1830. She was a daughter of Henry Pence who was born in Bath County, Virginia, in 1800. Her mother was a Stodghill, born in Virginia in 1808, whose mother was at one time stolen by the Indians. Richard McNeer died in 1891, and his wife died in 1879. Children:

2. Henry P. McNeer was commissioned deputy collector of revenue a short time before his death in 1890 in Monroe County
3. Robert E. L. McNeer was born in 1869. He was a graduate of the law department of the University of Georgia and practiced law in Monroe County. He died in 1899.
4. Ellen V. McNeer was married to John P. Shanklin, residing near Hunter's Springs in Monroe County
5. Virginia C. McNeer was married to Dr. C. W. Spangler, a prominent physician in the coal fields of Mayberry, West Virginia
6. Harriet M. McNeer was married to Theodore Delaney, of Peterson, Monroe County
7. Florence May McNeer was first married to G. A. Flournoy, of Louisiana; after his death she was married to Z. M. Jennings, of Redhouse, Virginia
8. Hedley Vickers McNeer was born in Monroe County, April 8, 1863. He received his education at the University of Virginia. His medical training was received at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York (now a part of New York University), receiving his degree of M.D. in 1886. He began his practice in Bramwell, Mercer County, West Virginia, and was for a time associated with Drs. McGuffin and Kirk. This partnership dissolved in 1898. He was in charge of various parts of the Flat-

[1] From data in *Men of West Virginia,* Vol. I. Chicago, 1903.

Top coal fields. He has taken postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He is a member of: West Virginia Medical Association; American Medical Association; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 10, K.T.; Beni-Kedem Shrine, A.A.O.N.M.S., of Charleston and West Virginia Consistory; Knights of Pythias at Bramwell.

He married Nannie Gaver. She was a daughter of Rev. H. A. Gaver, a minister of the M.E. church, South, and was born May 8, 1868. There is one daughter, Bessie V. McNeer, born in 1894.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McNIER OF VIRGINIA[1]

1. JOHN McNIER was born in Virginia. His father, who also spelled his name McNier, was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia. The grandfather spelled his name McNair and was born in Scotland. John McNier had a large family, among whom were:

2. William McNier
3. David McNier, deceased, had a family in Ohio
4. Stephen McNier, deceased, had a family in Ohio
5. Philip H. McNier

SECOND GENERATION

2. WILLIAM McNIER (John [1][1]) was born July 1, 1843. He enlisted in Company I, 121st Ohio Regiment, on August 19, 1862, and served during the remainder of the Civil War, being honorably discharged June 15, 1865. He died October, 1923. He married Mary ———, who survives him. Children:

6. William K. McNier resides at 1333 School Street, Rockford, Illinois
7. George McNier resides on a farm near Portland, Indiana
8. Emma McNier was married to ——— Smith and lives at Portland, Indiana
9. Elizabeth McNier was married to ——— Perdieu and lives at Portland, Indiana

5. PHILIP H. McNIER (John [1][1]) lives at Merrill, Michigan, with his son:

10. John V. McNier

[1] Data obtained by a letter dated March 30, 1924, from William K. McNier to James B. McNair.

McNAIRS OF WISCONSIN

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES McNAIR AND CAROLINE LANE[1]

1. James McNair was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1836. He was of Scotch parentage. His mother brought him to America in 1840, where they lived in St. Lawrence County, New York, until he moved to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1856. He was employed in the lumber business for about twelve years; then he commenced jobbing logs for himself, and then went into the manufacture of lumber. In 1879 he purchased the Sawyer Mill in Oshkosh. At one time he was an alderman, holding the office for several years. In 1862, Mr. McNair married, in Oshkosh, Caroline Lane, of Cattaraugus County, New York. Children (besides four who died in infancy):

2. Cora A. McNair
3. Estella McNair
4. Mattie McNair
5. William Wallace McNair

[1] Data obtained from *History of Northern Wisconsin,* p. 1154. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881.

COLONEL JOHN McNAIR

The *Mineral Point Tribune* of October 21, 1852, contains the following notice of Colonel McNair: "Died in this village on Thursday morning, the 14th inst., of apoplexy, Colonel John McNair, in the 58th year of his age. He was a native of Fayette County, Kentucky, and migrated to the Lead Mines in 1827, and has been for upwards of 24 years, a citizen of Mineral Point and its vicinity. He served as an officer in the 17th Regt. of U.S. Infantry, in the War of 1812, also as a volunteer under General Henry Dodge in the Black Hawk War in 1832, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Wisconsin, for which he drew a pension from the government. At the time of his death, he was Treasurer of this county, and was nominated, but a few days before his death, for re-election. He was a man of kind and humane feelings, ever ready to search out, and contribute to, the wants of the poor. Always faithful in the discharge of every duty, both public and private, he had endeared himself to all who knew him, and his loss will long be felt and mourned by a large portion of our community."

John McNair was orderly sergeant to Colonel Daniel M. Parkinson in the Winnebago and Black Hawk Indian Wars. In the Battle of the Wisconsin July 21, 1832, he was shot in the thigh, but was not conscious of it until the firing ceased and the enemy had fled.[1]

"Here I must relate an amusing, and withal, at the time, an alarming incident of the day—one which I can never forget. Although John McNair's wound was a flesh one, yet it was so excruciatingly painful that it was only with the greatest difficulty he could be conveyed in any way. Being my Orderly Sergeant, and much attached to me, he particularly requested me to stay with him, saying the boys would kill him almost, if I were not along. Desirous to gratify him, I placed my company under command of my lieutenant, Matthew G. Fitch, and remained constantly with him. After having carried him in my arms through several creeks, we at

[1] Wisconsin Historical Society, II (1855), 357.

length arrived on the top of the East Blue Mound, which is almost a mountain. The litter, by this time, had become so broken by the horses, between two of which it was swung, having to wind and twist along the narrow and devious path by which we ascended the Mound, that it would no longer answer to carry him. Here was a dilemma; the litter was broken up, it was dark, and McNair declaring that he could not ride on horseback; and the company was far in advance, with all the provisions and necessary materials for camping. How we could best extricate ourselves from the difficulties besetting our situation was a question of no easy solution, and yet it must be done. I at length said, 'Boys, bring the horses and fragments of the litter to the foot of the Mound, and I will carry Mack down, and then we will mend up the litter so that it will carry him on to the encampment.'

"I took him up in my arms, although he weighed about one hundred pounds, and after going down the Mound, which was quite steep, I was compelled to lay him down. It seems that I either laid him on, or so near, a large yellow rattle snake, as very much to disturb his snakeship's equilibrium, and he set up such a terrible rattling or whizzing as to frighten me much—the boys all fled precipitately, and I jumped back several paces. The poor fellow cried out in the supplicating manner, 'O, Captain, for God's sake, don't leave me her to be devoured by these d——d snakes,' for, by this time, there seemed to be legions of them giving their fearful notes of warning. Recovering from my momentary fright, and feeling the necessity of instant action, I 'pitched in,' as politicians say, caught the poor fellow by the heels, and dragged him unceremoniously out of so dangerous a proximity to a ten times more frightful enemy than Black Hawk and all his warriors—and, remarkable to relate, the poor fellow never uttered a groan. After the panic was a little over, I broke the silence by asking—'Mack, don't you think you can ride on horseback now?' To which he instantly replied 'O, God! yes ride, or anything.' And thus in due time, we reached the camp of our company.

"Having partaken of some refreshments, I was relating McNair's conduct on the field of battle—how, when I directed him, after it was discovered that he was wounded, to fall into the rear, he

replied, 'O God! Captain, I must have another shot'; and contrasted this with his adventure with the rattle-snakes. He very meekly replied, 'Well, Captain, I always was d——d afraid of snakes.' Poor Mack, he never fully recovered from the effects of his wound; as slight as it seemed to be, he was lame for life. He was an honest and worthy man, and was at the time of his death, which was nearly four years since, and had been for many years, the Treasurer of Iowa County. The adventure with the rattlesnakes was always considered a standing joke sufficiently good to call out a treat from Mack at any time when related. This incident took place on the 23rd day of July, the battle having been fought on the 21st."[2]

[2] Colonel Daniel M. Parkinson, in *ibid.*, pp. 360–62.

POEMS MENTIONING McNAIRS

ACCOUNTING FOR THE GANG[1]

There's a Boy Scouts' bunch on the corner—Aw, gee!
An'ta think o' the fellers that usta be there:
Brady, Bertoni, Smith, an' McNair,
Scrap Dolan, Skip Harvey, Tod Heustis—an' me!
Them guys won't be there again, never no more,
An' Mullin, the cop that usta get sore
'Cause we couldn't be bullied or coaxed to keep quiet,
Can salt down his "Scatther, now: Yez are worse nor a riot."

Brady went first, in the Road o' the Ladies—
A spectacled Lieut. said that that place was Hades.
But I guess he meant Hell in the language he spoke.
The Jerrys sent gas ta us, then they came raidin'.
But we gave 'em a skinful, our French allies aidin'.
We hammered 'em hard till they staggered an' broke—
'Twas the first chance we'd had at a two-sided bout—
But a lungful o' bullets put poor Brady out!

Dolan went next! Say, that kid was a dandy!
Gloves or bare knuckles he was ready an' handy—
He could hit like the kick o' a mule:
I had height, weight, an' reach on him, but even at that,
Whenever we scrapped I played mouse ta his cat.
But a shell crossed his guard at Bois Brulé!
Two outa the gang gone, we swore when we lost 'em—
Well, never mind that, the Jers know what they cost 'em!

Then we played in good luck till Marvoisin,
Where we sure gave the Jerrys the rout.
They hit all the high spots leavin' that place
An' I'll say they'd a' won if 'twas only a race.

[1] James J. Carroll in *Literary Digest,* LXIII (December 27, 1919), 39.

I was helpin' ta hasten their hurry,
An' I'd no time for lookin' about,
So I lost sight o' Harvey, but, after a while,
We found him an' seven good Jers—in a pile!

The rest of us held till the Argonne,
But two days o' that cost us three.
An' the pair that was left had ta fight for the gang—
Bertoni an' me.
Now I ain't sayin' much for meself, but that wop
Was all over the job, an' wouldn't spell "stop"
Till a raft o' Hun bullets from a cammiflaged nest
Gave him the nudge 'twas *his* turn ta go west.

Seven good guys gone out! an' there's only me knowin'
That though they wasn't no heroes, they made a good showin'.
They didn't get no citations nor no crosses de gare,
But, while they lasted, them fellers was *there!*
Seven outa eight—ye can't call that bad!
They took what was comin', an' gave all they had,
An' none could do better than that, you'll agree—
Besides, there's left only three-quarters o' me!

A LESSON FROM GOLF

By Edgar A. Guest

You'd better keep going, my lad; when you're up, take a bit of a warning from me:
Don't walk with a swagger or brag of your game when your ball's flying straight from the tee;
And don't think the golf match is settled because you have birdied the first hole in three.
Keep driving that golf ball as far as you can, keep straight with your irons and true;
Don't act like a fellow who's sure he can win. Don't think that a poor shot will do;
And don't think the golf match is tucked in your bag when you've taken the short hole in two.
When I was a youngster and glib with my tongue once I walked with an arrogant air,
For I came to the turn in a tournament match and was four up on Sandy McNair,
For Sandy was not playing golf as he could and I'd had good fortune to spare.
The tenth hole I lost, but 'twas little I cared, for I'd plenty of margin, thought I;
But Sandy let go on the next with a shot that was straight and as true as a die,
While I hooked to the woods and was out of the hole when I found an unplayable lie.
My lead dwindled fast in the rush that he made; at the fifteenth the match was all square.
At the seventeenth he ran down a putt for a four. I was beaten by Sandy McNair.
And I'd learned that the lead which you get at the start at the finish may never be there.

So don't you get proud when you're out in the lead or good fortune
is coming your way;
Don't swell with conceit at the shots you have made, for there's
many a hard shot to play—
And in life it's the same, it takes years to succeed, but a man can
go wrong in a day.

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